"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; partly cloudy to-morrow; light winds.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,762. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909.—SIXTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

X-SCIENCE REFUSED $5,000 TO ACCUSER

If Divine Love Would Send Her That Sum, She Wrote, She'd Believe She Was Wrong.

BOSTON LEADERS INDIGNANT

Say Mrs. Eddy Went Driving in Saturday's Rain—Have Expelled Mrs. Gilbert—Wrongly Interpreted, She Says.

Answering the charge of Mrs. Della M. Gilbert, made in a circular issued to all Christian Scientists, that Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, head of the Christian Science Church, is "either dead or a helpless, mindless puppet in the hands of conscienceless men," the leaders of the Christian Science Church rallied to its support yesterday.

They made the counter-charge that Mrs. Gilbert's circular, sent out on Saturday, only followed the refusal of the church leaders to listen to her demand for $5,000. That Mrs. Gilbert—whose attempt to open a Christian Science church in the Plaza Hotel here was frowned upon by the mother church in Boston—attempted to extort this sum from them is not directly charged by the leaders of the mother church, but Albert Farlow, General Manager of the Christian Science Publication Committee, made public yesterday a letter sent by Mrs. Gilbert to Clifford P. Smith, Reader in the First Church of Boston, on last May 23. Mr. Farlow leaves this letter to speak for itself.

Mrs. Gilbert's Charges.

In Mrs. Gilbert's circular letter, which called forth Mr. Farlow's reply, she said:

The Christian Science Church is without a spiritual leader in the flesh. Those in control of the Mother Church in Boston and of that house of mystery in Brookline—the falsely avowed home of a living and thriving Mary Baker G. Eddy—cannot successfully refute this assertion. Mrs. Eddy is either dead or a helpless, mindless puppet in the hands of conscienceless men.

This truth has been revealed to me and in humble obedience to the will of God I now openly declare the facts. In this message I appeal to all honest Christian Scientists to co-operate with me for a purification of our Church. Within the last three weeks I have been within the so-called home of Mrs. Eddy and have studied at close range the fraud, the treachery, and the revolting mystery by which the Boston organization seeks to perpetuate the pernicious fiction of an unseen and unseemble leader.

This profane mockery will continue indefinitely unless honest Christian Scientists, who worship God and not the fetish of a por old woman's name, combine to expose and exterminate the fraud. The very life of Christian Science is involved, and it is in the name of Christian Science—the faith which alone can lift humanity out of the slough of error—that I call upon you to act. As a preliminary step I ask you to confer with me without delay either in person or by letter. To each of you I will fully reveal every fact in my possession bearing upon conditions which surround the fiction of leadership maintained at Boston and Brookline.

I will give you every detail of my recent investigations in Boston ad Brooklyn, of my conferences with the Directors of the Mother Church, of my dealings with a man known as Mrs. Eddy's private secretary, and of the pressure which has been brought upon me to keep silence. I will tell you also of an appeal made to me in the parlor of a leading Boston hotel by the chief executive of the Mother Church, who wept like a woman when I refused to pledge myself to silence. There were witnesses to this interview, and every word is carefully preserved. I told that agent of the frightened tricksters in control at Boston that to see and talk with the hidden leader was all that I asked. It was then that he wept. I had asked the one impossible thing.

The time has come when Christian Science must purge itself of dishonesty. Mary Baker G. Eddy lives now in history only. The fetich of her name is all that remains.

Reply from X-Scientists.

That Mrs. Eddy is not alive and well is indignantly denied by the Christian Scientists. Mr. Farlow says she has been taking daily drives from her home in Brookline, going upon one of these in a pelting rain no later than Saturday despite the inclemency of the weather.

"Mrs. Della M. Gilbert's statement is but a reiteration of the oft-repeated and oft-refuted claim that Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy is no longer the head of the Christian Science Church," said Mr. Farlow in his statement yesterday. "In fact, Mrs. Eddy has never relinquished the active supervision of the Christian Science movement. She is in good health and mentally alert. Only two weeks ago she directed a change in one of the by-laws of the mother church regulating the government of the branch churches.

"Last week Mrs. Eddy published important directions concerning the methods of teaching Christian Science. She has been driving regularly this Spring, and despite the inclemency of the weather on Saturday, took her usual drive. She also went driving to-day."

Their Version of Interviews.

Here is the Christian Scientist official version of the interviews on which Mrs. Gilbert made the charges contained in her circular:

"Mrs. Della M. Gilbert of New York called at Mrs. Eddy's house on Thursday, May 20, 1909, was admitted to the library, and had a short conservation with Mr. Dickey, Mrs. Eddy's secretary, regarding an interview with Mrs. Eddy. She was not shown about the house, and saw no one but Mr. Dickey and the maid who answered the door bell. She was informed that no one except Mrs. Eddy made such appointments; that it was not within Mr. Dickey's power to make such an appointment; that he would present the matter to Mrs. Eddy at the usual hour in the day for such business, and would report to Mrs. Gilbert at her hotel.

"True to his promise he presented the matter to Mrs. Eddy, who kindly declined the interview. Accordingly he reported to Mrs. Gilbert, whereupon she wrote a letter, part of which she later gave to the press. The last sentence of this letter was: 'I will give you from now until Monday evening at 6 P. M. to answer this letter.'

Mrs. Gilbert Wanted $5,000.

"On Monday, May 24, the First Reader of the Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, with another member of the church, called on Mrs. Gilbert at her hotel in Boston for the purpose of admonishing her in regard to her conduct, as required by the by-laws of the church in cases of discipline. They expostulated with her in regard to the course which she threatened in her letter to pursue. The same day she wrote and sent to the First Reader the following letter:

Monday Evening, May 23, 1909.

Mr. Clifford P. Smith, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir: I shall leave to-morrow morning for New York—train leaves at 10 o'clock—meanwhile I shall be guided in my future movements by the way through which Omnipotence works to supply my needs. God has led me so far, and supply means demonstration to me. My thought is confused since my talk with you. Of course I realize

Continued on Page 2.

ARREST BICYCLE POLICEMAN.

Detectives Disguised as Autoists Say Frank Took a Bribe.

Bicycle Policeman William G. Frank, attached to the Hunter's Point Police Station, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sergts. Mallam and Casey of Police Headquarters on a charge of extortion. Several complaints had been made recently to Commissioner Bingham by automobilists that they had been held up for money in Thompson Avenue.

Sergts. Mallam & Casey, acting on instructions from headquarters, disguised themselves in big coats and goggles and hired an automobile, in which they sped up Thompson Avenue toward Jamaica.

Policeman Frank, according to the detectives, stopped them and said:

"You're going pretty fast, aren't you?"

Mallam alleges he replied that he did not know they were speeding.

"Have you a speedometer?" it is alleged Frank asked.

"No," the detectives replied.

"Well, I guess you are going some twenty-five miles an hour," it is said the policeman declared. "Of course, I can't accept any money," it is alleged he continued, "but if you put something under that stone I might not see you speeding."

Then, according to the statement of the police Sergeants, Frank turned aside, but kept his eye on the automobile, while one of the detectives put some money, including a marked dollar bill, under the stone. When they drove away Frank was seen to go to the place and take the money away, which he put in his pocket.

After Mallam and Casey had left the automobile they went to the Hunter's Point Police Station in their ordinary clothes and waited for Frank to come in to report at 4:30 P. M. before going off duty. Frank came in punctually and answered the roll call, and was then arrested on the charge of extortion. On being searched, the marked dollar bill was found in his possession, and when questioned by the Lieutenant on the desk he admitted having taken the money, and said that he was sorry. He is a married man with two children, and has been on the police force about two years.

Frank will be arraigned in the Tombs Court this morning. Just before he accosted the two disguised police Sergeants Frank had arrested Lester F. Bond of 124 West 100th Street, chauffeur for James B. Regan, proprietor of the Hotel Knickerbocker, for speeding. Mr. Regan was in the car at the time and deposited $100 cash bail for his chauffeur.

AUTO BREAKS A BOY'S LEG.

Autoist Who Ran Into Him Arrested—Banker Dimock's Chauffeur Held.

More than a score of persons followed Charles Renner of 80 Third Street, Long Island City, to the West 152d Street Station yesterday afternoon after his machine had knocked down 8-year-old Frank Schwartz of 173 Morningside Avenue in West 125th Street. All stated that Mr. Renner was not responsible for the accident, but he was arrested on the technical charge of assault.

Mr. Renner, in a small touring car, was driving east in West 125th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. According to witnesses, his car was going exceedingly slow, when the Schwartz boy ran out from the sidewalk into the car's path. As he was knocked down the rear wheel ran over his left leg, fracturing it. Mr. Renner stopped the car and went to the boy's aid. A Harlem Hospital ambulance took the boy there.

Charged with going at a rate of twenty miles an hour in Broadway, between 155th and 157th Street, Julian Faron of 361 West Fifty-sixth Street, who said he was a chauffeur employed by Henry F. Dimock, a banker at 60 Wall Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the West 152d Street Station, where he left a gold watch as security for his appearance in the Harlem Court to-day.

Henry Moran of 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, a chauffeur employed by Abraham Gottlieb of 219 West 137th Street, was arrested and taken to the West 152d Street Station by Bicycle Policeman Von Bertheld on the charge of speeding in Broadway between 168th and 170th Streets.

HIT RECKLESS CHAUFFEUR.

Ex-Fire Chief Then Attacked by Man Who Imperiled Him and His Wife.

Timothy J. Bresnan, ex-Fire Chief of Far Rockaway, stood in the roadway with his wife, at Highland Avenue and the Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, at 11:45 o'clock last night, waiting for a trolley car to take them home.

Just as the car approached, an automobile in which were three men and three women, and driven by a chauffeur, came whirling toward them. Mr. Bresnan hailed the car and put up his hand, signaling the chauffeur of the automobile to slow down. The car stopped, but the automobile did not. So far as Mr. Bresnan could see, he says, the chauffeur made no effort to reduce speed.

The former fire chief and his wife were in imminent danger of being run down. With a quick movement Mr. Bresnan pushed his wife toward the gutter and then sprang toward the trolley car. The automobile glided between Mr. Bresnan and his wife, both narrowly escaping being run down. A short distance below the corner the chauffeur halted the auto and looked around. He saw Mr. Bresnan running toward him. The chauffeur was about to start his car again when the ex-fire chief jumped to the running board, and, with a vigorous swing, hit him in the face.

"That's for trying to run us down," said the irate Mr. Bresnan.

With his wife, the ex-fire fighter boarded the car, and as it started up the chauffeur, one of his eyes beginning to swell, jumped aboard. The chauffeur was upon Mr. Bresnan in an instant, and as the car bowled along toward Arverne, two miles away, the two men engaged in a lively fight. The passengers, many of them women, were in a panic.

At Arverne the chauffeur, saying he had had enough excitement for one night, dropped from the car and went back to the spot where he had left his car. Ex-Chief Bresnan says he got the number of the automobile.

2 CHICAGO CHURCHES AFIRE.

One Destroyed, One Saved—Incendiarism Is Suspected.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Austin Methodist Episcopal Church, Ohio Street and North Central Avenue, was destroyed early to-day by a fire believed to be of incendiary origin. The incendiary theory is strengthened by the fact that the Holiness Church, only a short distance from the destroyed edifice, was damaged to the extent of $1,000 by a fire shortly before the destruction of the Methodist Church.

In both cases the fire started near the organ in the rear of the building. The police have started an investigation. The damage to the Methodist Church is $75,000, covered by insurance.

SCHURMAN REBUKES WILSON'S PESSIMISM

Older Eastern Colleges Alone Suffering from Lack of Study, Says Cornell President.

HURT BY SOCIAL INFLUENCES

Cornell and Western Institutions Have Put Aside Literary Traditions and Taken the Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, June 6.—Declarations made recently by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton and other prominent educators that intellectual life was decaying in American universities because of the loss of the spirit of study drew forth a strong protest from President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University to-day. He said that such conditions probably did exist among the older institutions because they clung to the literary traditions and because they attracted many students who did not wish to gain knowledge, but only the social prestige of a college degree. Cornell and the Western universities, he said, did not have such troubles.

President Schurman made his address to the Cornell senior class to-day. He left Ithaca to-night for New York, whence he will sail Wednesday on a three months' tour of Europe. As he will not be here at commencement, he said his farewell to the graduating class.

Two Classes of Colleges.

"I make no attempt to determine whether these educators truly describe the conditions at their universities," said Dr. Schurman, "but certain I am that their descriptions wholly misrepresent the conditions that prevail at American universities and colleges in general. Confining attention to the universities, I would point out that they fall in two groups, the older universities of New England and New Jersey, and the new universities founded by the Morrill land grant of 1862 and extending from Cornell to Wisconsin, from Wisconsin to Nebraska, and from Nebraska to California. The growth of the latter institutions is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of higher education in America in the last twenty years.

"I assert that the conditions which have been portrayed in such gloomy colors by the Presidents of older universities do not exist in these universities. The reasons for the difference in the two groups are not far to seek.

"In the first place, the newer universities were created to be people's universities; that is, they were meant to minister to the intellectual needs of all classes of citizens—farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, transporters, and builders, as well as lawyers, doctors, and clergymen. Second, they are different from the older universities in meeting the various demands made upon them by providing courses not only in letters and ancient discipline but in science and the manifold application of science to modern life. These courses appeal to the varied interests of students and spur them on to work with energy and zest.

Literary Traditions Hampering.

"Furthermore, the attention given to research has quickened the intellectual life of these universities in a way that is almost impossible in institutions based on the literary traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. And I think it is a fact that the complaint of these educators of neglect of work on the part of students and distraction by outside activities applies almost entirely to literary courses or to colleges which have not escaped the exclusive literary spirit of their origin. I hope you will understand that I value highly the importance of literature to human culture, but I recognize that it is impossible to make of it an exclusive curriculum for the American student of to-day.

"Finally, there is another difference between the older New England and New Jersey universities and Cornell and the State universities. They are venerable institutions, and consequently enjoy the prestige of age. They possess a social attractiveness which secures for them the sons of parents who desire for their children not so much intellectual training and the acquisition of knowledge as the adventitious social advantages which come from having pursued these objects, whether they gain them or not, in these old, popular, and fashionable institutions of learning.

"A considerable number of young men attend our universities, not for the sake of the education it offers, but for the social certificate which enrollment in that university confers. They necessarily affect the tone and quality of that institution, they inevitably lower its scholastic standards, they pervert its intellectual aims, and they build up around it a world of social art which menaces its very existence. The President of such a university watching 'his young barbarians all at play' may be pardoned thinking that among all American colleges and universities the times are out of joint.

"I believe the evil is a local one. I am certain that there is no just reason for extending this severe criticism to the newer universities like Cornell and the State universities founded on the Morrill act."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson of Philadelphia delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the 461 members of the graduating class of Syracuse University this morning in the new gymnasium building before an audience of more than 3,000 people.

In an address following the sermon Chancellor Day took a rap at the educators and men of the business world who have attacked the college on the ground that the young men and women of the country are being overeducated.

"I can explain attacks upon the colleges," he said, "only upon the ground that such persons as have discussed these matters were in a very narrow horizon and thinking only of farming and domestic economy and such things, and not thinking of them justly or adequately. They had not gotten the horizon of man's opportunity before their eyes, a marvelous horizon.

"No college graduates have ever gone out from any university with such sublime opportunities as open up to the graduates of universities and colleges this Spring, and the greater opportunities will open up before those who will go out next Spring. The world as never before is waiting for men and women thoroughly equipped."

TAFT AT BACCALAUREATE.

Hears the Rev. Dr. Heridge Preach to Washington University Graduates.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Occupying the Lincoln pew at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, President Taft this afternoon heard the Rev. Dr. Heridge, a distinguished clergyman from Ottawa, Canada, preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of George Washington University. The President had entered the church before the long line of black-gowned men and women filed into the edifice.

Dr. Heridge was a companion of President Taft on the golf links at Murray Bay on numerous occasions last Summer.

DIES IN CHURCH AT MASS.

Charles Leitch of Parkville Expires as He Is Being Carried Out.

The last mass had begun yesterday morning in the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, at East Fourth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Parkville. The rector, the Rev. M. J. Tierney, had just begun the first part of the service when there was a commotion among the congregation. Dr. Tierney begged his hearers to keep their seats and be calm, and as they obeyed him, those nearest to the middle aisle of the church saw that Charles Leitch of 26 Gravesend Avenue, Parkville, had fallen from his pew into the aisle unconscious.

Dr. George Hynes was in the congregation, and he hurried from his seat to the side of the unconscious young man. With the help of others, the physician lifted Leitch up and started to carry him from the church. Before they reached the door, however, Leitch uttered a moan and died from heart disease in the arms of the men who were carrying him.

At almost the same time in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, at East First Street and Washington Avenue, Parkville, John Isler of 702 Cortelyou Road, Flatbush, became unconscious, and had to be carried out of the church. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

GIBBONEY ON TWO TICKETS.

Philadelphia Reformer Also Polled Heavy Vote in Republican Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—In the first real test of the uniform primaries since this system became effective three years ago the reformers almost captured the most important place on the Republican ticket. D. Clarence Gibboney, Secretary of the Law and Order Society, who for a decade has been the organization's most formidable foe in exposing election crimes and other evils, was defeated by only 5,000 for the nomination for District Attorney by Samuel P. Rotan, Republican, seeking re-election.

Gibboney captured the Democratic nomination. He is also the candidate of the William Penn party. The Democratic leaders may be forced by sentiment to make complete fusion with the reformers.

The vote in the primary was the largest ever polled. There were 156,000 votes, within 100,000 of the registered vote. The total vote for Gibboney on all tickets was 86,000 and of Rotan 61,000.

This uprising against the Republican machine was due to the issues involved in the street car strike. The voters charged the Republican leaders with being responsible for the strike and the abolition of cheap trolley car tickets a few weeks ago. Mayor Reyburn and Senator Wolf are Directors of the Rapid Transit Company. The organization is in bad condition, and the leaders foresee a hard campaign before them.

PENROSE MACHINE BEATEN.

Allegheny County Carried for Flinn's Candidate by 10,000 Votes.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—Control of Allegheny County was wrested from Senators Penrose and Oliver in Saturday's primaries. Judd Bruff of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, who had fought in the Philippines, was nominated for Sheriff by the Republicans, defeating Archibald Mackrell, the regular candidate, by 10,000 votes.

Ex-State Senator William Flinn backed Bruff in the fight, and Senator George T. Oliver and Mayor Magee, aided by the whole Penrose machine, opposed him. Mr. Flinn is an avowed candidate for the United States Senatorship to succeed Mr. Oliver. Flinn at one time was quoted as saying he would give $2,000,000 for the place. He has bought a daily newspaper for $1,400,000, and this organ was the only one which backed Bruff's candidacy.

There are reports here that Senator Penrose, who had intrusted the Allegheny County leadership to Mayor Magee, has decided to place Robert McAfee, Secretary of State, in charge of the organization in this end of the State.

MIDDIES' PARENTS PROTEST.

Cramped Quarters on the Coming Annual Cruise the Cause.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Complaints have been pouring into the Navy Department from the relatives and friends of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy over the cramped accommodation provided for them on the annual cruise, on which they are to start to-morrow. Similar complaints were filed last year, but the conditions now are said to be infinitely worse.

The cruise was undertaken in 1908 with five vessels; this year there are to be only four. These are the three old cruisers Olympia, Chicago, and Hartford, and the monitor Tonopah, formerly the Nevada. It was at first proposed to send the monitor Ozank, formerly the Arkansas, along with the squadron, but for some reason the authorities decided to keep it at Annapolis.

The department is replying to all the complainants by pointing out that there will be twenty-five men less on the coming practice cruise than was the case last year. This explanation does not appear to be satisfactory to the letter writers, for they in turn draw the attention of the department to the fact that while thirty men were accommodated last year in the Admiral's quarters on the Olympia, these quarters are to be occupied exclusively this year by Capt. Cove, who is in command of the squadron.

ANOTHER MIDDY MARRIED.

Last of Those Who Had Special Permits—Others Are Disappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., June 6.—Miss Mary Ellen Scott and Midshipman Hugh Robert Van Deboe of Cleveland, Ohio, were married here yesterday afternoon. This is the third hurried wedding by special permit since the recent edict of Secretary Meyer that midshipmen should not marry. No other permits have been given.

Van Deboe is the son of J. S. Van Deboe, and he, with a party of friends from Cleveland, was present at the marriage. Miss Scott is the daughter of Mrs. Richard Clarke Scott of Petersburg and Annapolis. The wedding was attended by many society people of various cities.

Midshipman Julian Summerville Hatcher, one of the honor members of his class, and Miss Eleanor Dashiell, daughter of Robert J. Dashiell of Annapolis, former Naval Constructor, and niece of Lieut. Commander Paul J. Dashiell, have announced their engagement, but the Secretary's edict will prevent the marriage unless special permission can be obtained. It is believed that many other middies have had their plans spoiled.

Torpedo Boat Winslow Disabled.

BEAUFORT, N. C., June 6.—The United States revenue cutter Seminole to-day picked up eastward of Frying Pan Shoals the torpedo boat Winslow with disabled boilers and towed her into Beaufort. The Winslow is manned by a crew of naval reserves from New Bedford, and is bound from Charleston to Norfolk. She probably will be able to proceed to-morrow.

FOUR BALLOONS STILL RACING SOUTHWARD

Have Covered 300 Miles from Indianapolis, but Are Not Near Record.

ENDURANCE CONTEST ENDS

One Balloon in That Class Was Up 22 Hours—The Indiana Disqualified by Landing for Water.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 6.—Five of the nine balloons that started yesterday in the National distance race of the Aero Club of America and the endurance test of the Aero Club of Indiana, landed to-day, and another, the Indiana, entered in the National race, is reported to have dropped to earth at Shackel Island, Tenn., at 6 o'clock this evening, taken on water and sailed off south.

A message from Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tenn., says the balloon University City, with John Berry and John McCullough, landed at Blanche, Tenn., at 7 o'clock to-night. The aeronauts will start to-morrow by rail on their return trip.

The Cleveland, with A. H. Morgan and J. H. Wade, in the National race, landed near Columbus, Ind.

Two of the balloons, it was reported from Nashville, Tenn., were sighted about fifty miles south of that city this afternoon—about 300 miles from here. A report that the St. Louis III. had dropped a message signed "Baldwin and Fisher" evidently was erroneous. Capt. T. S. Baldwin is the pilot of the Hoosier and Carl G. Fisher of Indianapolis is the pilot of the Indiana.

The balloons that landed to-day were the Chicago, the largest balloon entered, with C. A. Coey and John Bennett in the car, which came down at Scottsville, Ky., and the Indianapolis, with Dr. Goethe Link and R. J. Irvin of Indianapolis, which lighted at Westmoreland, Tenn. Both these craft were entered in the Indiana endurance race, as also was the first balloon down, the Ohio, with Dr. H. W. Thompson of Salem, Ohio, and J. Blake of Canton, Ohio, which came to earth last evening at Nashville, Ind.

There is no definite information as to the four other entrants, save in respect to the Indiana. All probably are still sailing south near Nashville, Tenn. Under the rules of the international aeronautic federation governing the American race, Carl Fisher and his aid, G. L. Bumbaugh, disqualified themselves by landing and proceeding again.

The Indiana endurance race was won by Dr. Link and R. J. Irvin in the Indianapolis. They were in the air about twenty-two hours. The Chicago was second and the Ohio third. The record is forty-four hours, held by Alfred Leblanc of France, who started in the international race from St. Louis Oct. 21, 1907, for the James Gordon Bennett Cup.

The distance record is held by Oscar Erbsloeh of Germany, and was made in the same race. Erbsloeh landed in Asbury Park, N. J., having covered 852 miles.

If the balloons still competing in the present race continue due south, they will have to land near Pensacola, which is about 675 miles from Indianapolis, and therefore they would have no chance of beating the record. If, however, they strike a current that carries them southeast into Florida or southwest into Mexico they may set a new record.

FORT PAYNE, Ala., June 6.—A balloon thought to be one of the nine that started from Indianapolis at 3 P. M. yesterday, passed over this place at 5 P. M. to-day. The basket contained two passengers. The balloon was moving southeast and was at an altitude of approximately one mile.

NEW AEROPLANE TESTED.

Curtiss Makes Two Fast Flights, One of a Mile.

HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y., June 6.—The new aeroplane built here for the Aeronautical Society was tried to-night by G. H. Curtiss. Two straight-away flights were made, one of a half and one of a mile, this being the limits of the cleared fields.

The machine flew very fast, and glided beautifully after the engine was shut off. Further trials will be held to-morrow.

FRENCH AIRSHIP EXPRESS.

Plan for Service of Dirigibles in Four Directions from Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 6.—In a few months, according to the plans of the National Aerial League, an express service of dirigible balloons will be inaugurated from Paris in four directions. The league's airships, if these plans are carried out, will be operated from the capital to Fontainebleau, Orléans, Deauville, and Nancy.

The enterprise is backed by Henry Deutsch de la Meurthe, the giver of many prizes for aviation—including that of $20,000 won by Santos Dumont when he circumnavigated the Eiffel Tower in 1900, and numerous aeroplane prizes since.

Five dirigibles have been ordered, of various dimensions, and designed to carry eight to fifteen passengers at a speed of thirty miles an hour.

The machines will vary in length from 200 to nearly 270 feet, and will have capacities varying from something under 5,000 to nearly 10,000 cubic yards. The plans call for two of the smaller and two of the larger dimensions, and one of a size in between.

The airship for the Nancy route has already been constructed. The promoters promise a daily service on this line when the weather is good, beginning in September, stops to be made at Meaux and Rheims.

GOODALE AIRSHIP FLIES.

Frank B. Goodale, the young aeronaut who last Wednesday narrowly escaped drowning in the Hudson River while returning to the Jersey shore after sailing around Grant's Tomb, made a successful flight late yesterday afternoon over the Palisade Amusement Park.

After the accident on Wednesday Goodale changed the shafting and moved the engine back a short distance. Yesterday he allowed the wind to carry him south of the park, then swung around and drove against the wind to a landing not ten feet from the place he started. Goodale reached a height of 500 feet in his airship yesterday, the best flight he has made since he came to the park. He says that he will try to circle Grant's Tomb again soon.

OPERATION ON ALFONSO.

Treatment of King's Nose by Bordeaux Specialist Reported Successful.

SAN SEBASTIAN, June 6.—It is stated by one of the newspapers here that King Alfonso recently underwent another slight operation on his nose by a Bordeaux specialist, Dr. Moure.

The operation, it is added, has proved very successful.

STOLE CRUISERS' BRASSES.

Men on Galveston and Denver Charged with Selling Fittings as Junk.

TOKIO, June 7.—The departure of Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber's squadron from Manila, scheduled for to-day, was delayed owing to the discovery of thefts aboard the Galveston and the Denver, in which the names of two warrant officers and several seamen are involved. Courts-martial are ordered.

Brass and other engine room material aggregating 2,500 pounds were taken from the ships on Decoration Day and sold to junk dealers in Yokohama. The value of the material is estimated at $1,000.

WOMAN VIOLINIST KILLED.

Husband Alone with Mrs. Atmekjian When She Was Shot Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Dressed in rich silks and wearing valuable jewels, Mrs. Mary Atmekjian, who before her marriage a year ago was noted in the Armenian colony here for her ability as a performer on the violin, was found to-night in her home with a bullet in her heart.

Her husband, Krigor A. Atmekjian, a prosperous Armenian, was alone in the house with her at the time the shooting occurred. He told the police officials that his wife committed suicide, but he is being held to await the investigation of the Coroner. The dead woman was 23 years old and was the daughter of Sahag Horepian, a rug importer in this city.

HOPE FOR LOWER CABLES.

Rosebery Urges Imperial Press Conference to Work for Abatement of Tolls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6.—Foremost on the list of subjects to be considered by the Imperial Press Conference, which has its first business meeting at the Foreign Office to-morrow, is the question of cheaper cable rates between England and her colonies. Henniker Heaton, Lord Rosebery mentioned in his speech welcoming the delegates at the banquet at Shepherd's Bush last night, had primed him with documents on the subject.

The matter, the Earl declared was one of the most vital and practical which the conference could take up. High hopes are entertained that the conference may "hasten the day when the tax on knowledge will be reduced, and when the cables which are the veins and arteries of the empire will flow free and unfettered"—or, in other words, may win an all around reduction in tolls upon some definite scale of abatements.

LONDON, June 6.—Lord Burnham, principal owner of The Daily Telegraph, to-day entertained the delegates to the Imperial Press Congress at his country estate at Beaconsfield. The visiting newspapermen went by special train to Beaconsfield, but unfortunately rain marred the event. It had been planned to have luncheon on the lawn, but it was served in the mansion instead.

The river fête to which Lord Desborough had invited the delegates was spoiled by the rain.

ORANGE STRIKERS ARMING?

Theft of Revolvers and Daggers Attributed to Desperate Idle Hatters.

A robbery in East Orange, N. J., supposed to have some connection with the hatters' strike became known there yesterday. The county detectives say the robbery was in the hardware store of George F. Werner on Thursday morning. Thirteen revolvers and a number of daggers were taken, the thieves leaving other and more valuable articles behind. The inference is that they had a use for the weapons and were not looking for something which they could convert into money.

The investigators call to mind that the strikers, who have been in a riotous mood, have not money enough to buy the necessties of life, let alone arms or ammunition. The detectives declared that the theft has something to do with the strike, and a closer watch than ever has been ordered kept on the loiterers in the Orange Valley section.

Under Sheriff Reilly's men appear to feel that trouble may again break out at any moment.

Twelve of the leading hat manufacturers in Danbury, Conn., will reopen to-morrow on the open shop plan. This was looked on yesterday by the officers of the Manufacturers' Association as an indication that the strike of the hatters will soon end. President Samuel Mundheim of the hat manufacturers said last evening that should the Danbury manufacturers succeed in breaking the strike to-morrow, there is no doubt that a speedy end of the entire strike would follow.

SCOUT CRUISER SALEM COALS.

She Will Go to Liberia to Meet Her Sister Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 6.—The United States scout cruiser Salem, commanded by Commander Albert L. Key, U. S. N., arrived here this morning from Quincy, Mass., where she had been under repairs at the Fore River Shipyard. After coaling she will go to Liberia, via the Azores, to join the scouts Chester and Birmingham. The three will return to this coast about July 15.

On the homeward run the Salem will have a twenty-four-hour full speed test with the Chester during the last 500 miles run. There will be no coal consumption test, as the engineers' board which tried out the three cruisers this Spring decided they were misleading and were to be thrown out. The board members will obtain reliable data as to the efficiency and economy of the turbines from the water consumption tests.

WONDER WHERE TAFT STANDS ON TARIFF

Revisionists Disappointed Because He Has Permitted Aldrich to Disregard His Pledges.

MAY ASK VETO OF THE BILL

Treasury Figures Show That on Poor Man's Necessaries the Duties Have Been Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—With the tariff bill approaching completion in the Senate, so far as the schedules of rates of duties are concerned, and with evidence increasing that Senator Aldrich will succeed in having it passed finally in the shape in which he desires it, President Taft continues to maintain an outward complacency regarding the whole tariff situation which is in surprising contrast to the numerous public declarations he has made on the subject of a "genuine and honest revision," or, as he sometimes called it, a revision that would involve a "substantial reduction of duties."

The bewilderment that has struck a number of those here interested in the tariff fight over this attitude of the President is greatly increased to-day by their consideration of the speech of Secretary MacVeagh in Chicago last night. This speech is naturally accepted as an authoritative expression of the President's present ideas on the tariff. It repeats the promise for a downward revision, but it goes one step further in the definition of what constitutes "revision downward" than Mr. Taft himself ever went, and declares that it is "not revision down and out."

Insurgents Sorely Puzzled.

This leaves the question of "What is revision downward?" more perplexing than ever to those Republicans in the Senate who have been called at times the "real revisionists," or "the progressives," or "the insurgents," or "those who want to destroy American industries," according to the point of view of the man doing the calling. Heretofore they have felt fairly certain of what Mr. Taft meant by "revision downward." He himself laid down the principle in the Ohio State platform of last year, which he is credited with writing, and certainly supervised before it was adopted, that the proper limit of protection is the differential between the foreign and domestic costs of production.

The revisionist Republican Senators have been doing their best to hew steadily to that line, despite the efforts of the standpatters to represent them as destructionists. Their fights have all been made for rates which they believe would conform accurately to that principle, and where the rates proposed by Senator Aldrich and the Finance Committee have not appeared to them to be in excess of the differential they have not hesitated to vote with Mr. Aldrich.

But throughout the contest, no matter what schedule they were working to bring into conformity with the prescribed and official principle, they have been met constantly by the contemptuous taunt of Mr. Aldrich and his followers that they were "seeking to destroy" this or that American industry.

In the beginning of the contest some of them were bold enough to appeal directly to President Taft for support in what they believed to be a fight for the fulfillment of his campaign pledges. They received no encouragement and have for some time desisted from the attempt to enlist him in the struggle. Meantime they have observed that Senator Aldrich goes somewhat frequently to the White House for consultation with Mr. Taft, and that others of the high tariff Republicans often join these conferences. Thus, apparently, Mr. Taft is obtaining his chief tariff information from Mr. Aldrich and the men who are most vigorously—and successfully—opposing all efforts to make the bill conform to the Taft prescription.

Taft May Be Misunderstood.

It may be that this appearance is deceptive. There is, in fact, ground for believing that it is. From both the White House and the Senate have come emphatic assurances that the President and Senator Aldrich have not been discussing specific rates of duty. Their consultations, it is declared, have been chiefly upon the three great features of the Administrative clauses of the bill—the maximum and minimum provision, the provision for fixing valuations and the Customs Court. It is a fact that there has come repeatedly from the White House the assurance that the President is not seeking to inform himself in details as to the rates of duty and is not studying the schedules minutely.

If he is not, then, consulting Mr. Aldrich and the stand-patters as to rates, he is assuming toward them very much the same attitude that he takes toward the "progressive revisionists." But there is no doubt that the appearance of consultation with Mr. Aldrich has created suspicion among the "revisionists," some of whom openly charge that he has "surrendered" to Senator Aldrich. They speak of him occasionally as "under the thumb" of the Rhode Island man. It is this feeling, coupled with Mr. Taft's refusal actively to espouse their struggle, that has led to their bewilderment.

That is only natural. Public men have had a training of seven and a half years in a very active "hands on" Executive policy, and they are slow to grasp a policy that is deliberately and steadily "hands off." Yet that is surely the policy Mr. Taft has laid down for himself during the tariff fight. It is the most difficult policy he could have chosen, and in the end is almost certain to bring the accusation of having betrayed either a considerable and influential part of his party or a great number of the voters who elected him.

Promises Made by Taft.

There can be no question of what President Taft promised the people during his campaign concerning the revision of the tariff. It has been fully and strikingly set forth in the Senate recently from both sides of the Chamber. Senator Beveridge, who is one of the most active proponents of the "true differential" theory of revision, delivered a speech in which he quoted fully from speeches of Mr. Taft that began nearly two years before the Republicans nominated him for President and continued until after he had been elected.

Senator Beveridge showed how Mr. Taft progressed from an argument for the necessity of "some" revision to a description of what that revision should be, and

then he quoted the definition from Mr. Taft's speech at Cincinnati on Sept. 22, last year, where Mr. Taft said: "I can say that our party is pledged to a genuine revision." In that same speech Mr. Taft referred to "a genuine and honest revision," and again to "a substantial revision downward."

On the Democratic side Senator Stone of Missouri has also quoted these declarations of Mr. Taft, and Senator La Follette has set them forth at length. Perhaps the most significant of all the President's utterances on the tariff question quoted in the Senate was the paragraph cited by Senator Beveridge from the speech delivered before the Ohio Society in New York on Dec. 17 last, after Mr. Taft had been elected to the Presidency. There again Mr. Taft dwelt upon the promised revision.

Hint of Failure of Bill.

The principles upon which he proposed to have revision had been fully and clearly set forth during his campaign—the doctrine of the differential between foreign and domestic costs of production was thoroughly understood. Mr. Taft referred significantly to the power of the Chief Executive, and then he said: "Better no revision at all, better that the new bill should fail unless we have an honest and thorough revision on the basis laid down and the principles outlined in the party platform."

One last quotation clinched the point. It was from the inaugural address, in which Mr. Taft said: "It is imperatively necessary, therefore, that a tariff bill be drawn in good faith in accordance with the promises made before the election by the party in power, and as promptly passed as due consideration will permit."

With the character of the promise thus clearly and unavoidably shown the question comes at once, What kind of a bill has been drawn as its fulfillment? The Payne bill, for the moment, is out of consideration. The Aldrich bill, as it passes the Senate, is already far enough along to show that it will resemble the Payne bill only in the large number of Dingley provisions it retains. Elsewhere it will be in general higher than the Payne bill. That is so apparent that Mr. Taft has already spoken repeatedly of the Payne bill as pretty good by comparison with the Aldrich bill, and as much nearer a genuine fulfillment of the pledges of himself and the party. But it is the Aldrich bill that is going into conference, and with it Mr. Taft, as the leader of his party and the author of its tariff pledge, is now most directly concerned.

Aldrich Bill's High Rates.

As it stands, the Aldrich bill is a flagrant and contemptuous violation of every promise for revision Mr. Taft has made. Nothing shows that fact more clearly than a table of estimated duties prepared in the Treasury and made public a few days ago by Secretary MacVeagh, who last night repeated the promise his figures prove to be violated.

The table gives forty articles in common use—all of them "necessities of life." They are set down at estimated retail prices, such as would be paid by the "ultimate consumer," and the estimates are so low, in almost every case, as to cover only the cheaper grades of goods that the poorer people use. On these articles the standpatters cannot use the argument they have frequently employed in the Senate that they are "among the higher-priced goods." After giving the retail price the table shows the estimated duty under the Dingley law and that under each of the Payne and Aldrich bills.

The character of the revision in both the Payne and Aldrich bills, as it affects the ultimate consumer of these cheap necessities of life, is shown by comparing the duties a man would pay on an ordinary outfit under the present law and under each of the bills.

These estimates, it should be said, are somewhat difficult to make because in a number of cases the duty as actually levied is practically prohibitive and there are almost no importations. Also duties are never levied upon the retail price, which is always two, and may be three, profits above the import price. The importer gets his profit and the retailer his, and there is usually at least one middleman to get a profit also. But all these things were taken into consideration in the compilation of the table, and the estimates are sufficiently accurate to give a genuine showing of the revision provided by the pending bill.

Customs Tax on Summer Outfit.

Take a man's Summer outfit, consisting of one suit, one light overcoat, one straw hat, one pair of shoes, one suit of underwear, and one pair of socks. The table gives no figures on shirts, collars, and neckties. The items, the retail price, and the duties under the three bills are:

Article.	Price.	Dingley.	Aldrich	Payne.
Sum. suit..	$15.00	$4.76	$4.76	$4.76
Overcoat ..	2.00	5.64	5.65	5.64
Straw hat..	2.00	.35	.35	.35
Shoes	2.50	.36	.22	.22
Socks	.25	.05 5-12	.05 5-12	.07 1-12
Underwear..	1.50	.41½	.41½	.41½
		$36.25 $11.57 11-12	$11.43 11-12	$11.47 11-12

Here is an outfit that aggregates $36.25 in cost. If the Payne bill is considered, the consumer gets the benefit of a reduction of 14 cents on his shoes, less an increase of 1 8-12 cents on his socks, a net benefit of 12 4-12 cents on duties of $11.57 11-12. For the sake of this comparison, it must be admitted that the reductions in duties benefit the consumer. What it does as a matter of fact is beside the purpose here.

Now, to be liberal with this man, give him a pair of leather gloves, that retail at $1.25. The duty is the same under all three bills, so that makes no difference in the net result. Then add a watch. It will be a cheap one, in conformity with the other articles of his outfit. The movement will cost, according to the Treasury table, $8. On that, under the Dingley law, there is a duty of $1.50. Under either the Payne or Aldrich bill the duty would be $1.85. Give him a gold filled case, cost $7, with a duty of $1.25 under all three bills. The addition of the watch makes the beneficiary of the revision a victim, for he pays 35 cents more duty than he did before, so that instead of being gainer by 12 4-12 cents, he is now a loser by 22¾ cents, on an outfit costing all told $52.50.

That is the kind of "substantial revision downward" which a poor $52.25 "ultimate consumer" gets out of the Aldrich-Payne bill.

Difference on Household Goods.

Now take some more items from this Treasury table, which it is reported was prepared for the information of President Taft. Set this man up in a house. It won't be much of a house, and it won't have very elaborate furnishings, for he is a poor ultimate consumer, not able to spend much, and must buy household goods. Give him an outfit costing $67, as follows:

Article.	Price.	Dingley.	Aldrich	Payne.
Cook stove.....	$15	45%	45%	45%
Heating stove.....	12	45%	45%	45%
Bed, with springs...	8	45%	45%	45%
Huck mattress.....	4	90c.	90c.	90c.
Cotton sheets (2)...	1	25c.	22½c.	25c.
Feather pillows (2).	3	70c.	84c.	84c.
Bureau	10	35%	35%	35%
Six chairs.....	6	35%	35%	35%
Dinner set.....	7	$1.68	$1.68	$1.68
Knives and forks...	1	15% & 18c.	45%	45%

It will be noted that on his pair of cotton sheets this unhappy ultimate consumer gets a benefit of 2½ cents. It would be liberal to give him an outfit of half a dozen sheets, at least, and that would increase his benefit to the princely sum of 7½ cents. It isn't at all likely that this poor chap could afford the luxury of feather pillows, but inasmuch as they are the only kind covered by the Treasury table he is equipped with a pair, and at a loss—or an increased duty—of 14 cents, making his net loss, with six sheets, 6½ cents. If he has only two sheets his loss will be 11½ cents.

It would be humane to give him some blankets, but the Treasury table does not consider them, perhaps because they are regarded as luxuries, perhaps because it is not yet apparent what Senator Aldrich is going to do to them in his still unsettled woolen schedule. But as recompense for them a temporary rug is included for the parlor, the other floors of this house having to go bare. It is estimated at $15, and the duty is $5.16, under each of the three bills.

On an outfit for himself and household costing in all 134.50 this poor consumer stands to lose from 28 to 33 cents by the "substantial revision downward."

Taft Could Have Shaped Bill.

The progressive Republican revisionists have been considering these things, and have got only increase of bewilderment from their thinking. For in the face of the plain and undeniable showing of this Treasury table, demonstrating as it does the flagrant violation by Congress of all its pledges, Mr. Taft maintains his appearance of undisturbed serenity over the situation. Trained under the "hands on" policy of the preceding Administration, they are quick to see and point out where Mr. Taft, by following that policy, might easily change the course of affairs in the Senate, and secure the adoption there of a bill much more nearly conforming to his promises.

It is pointed out, for instance, that Senator Root, who exerts no small influence with the Republican leaders, entered upon his Senatorial service ready to take part in a real "substantial revision downward," and that President Taft could have had his powerful assistance to that end merely for the asking. But the President has stuck to his "hands off" policy, and has never asked Mr. Root. The case of Senator Burton, Mr. Taft's strong Ohio supporter, as pointed out as similar to that of Mr. Root. And there are several others. So the downward revisionists assert that President Taft, if he would, could have secured more than enough Republican votes, in addition to the "progressive revisionists," to shape the bill almost, if not quite, exactly to his liking in the Senate.

But President Taft has been anxious to have the bill passed as quickly as possible, and from the time that he helped Speaker Cannon organize the House the only influence, apparently, that he has exerted has been in behalf of celerity. This is cited as one reason for his tenacity of the "hands off" policy.

But the revisionist Republicans retort, obviously, that they are not the ones who are delaying the passage of the bill. If Mr. Taft would help them, they say, or if Mr. Aldrich would conform to the party pledges, the bill could come to final vote in three or four days. It is the men who are insisting on high duties, and thus violating the party promises, they charge, who are delaying the bill. Of course, this proposition is scouted by Aldrich and his followers, who will not concede sincerity to the revisionists.

Will Urge a Veto by Taft.

The insurgents are preparing to keep their records clear to the end by voting against the bill on its final passage, and then asking President Taft to veto it. After that no man can charge them with having failed to do their utmost to fulfill the pledges of both the party and the President.

That leads to the question of what Mr. Taft will do when the bill comes to him for action. For some time there have been coming to the White House indications of a confident belief that the bill would be shaped up in conference so that it would conform reasonably to what he has so frequently promised for it. There is ground for saying that the President seems to have a special reason for thinking that Senator Aldrich, once he gets the bill in conference, will reverse the position he has taken throughout the fight in the Senate, and demand and fight for reductions.

To this the answer is, first, that the conference cannot go beyond the limits set by either house without the specific authority of both. If the conferrees determine to reduce a duty below what either the House or Senate has voted it will be necessary to have an affirmative vote in both House and Senate. The second answer, and it has been pointed out frequently, is that this explanation of what Aldrich will do in conference imputes to the Republican leader deliberate and crafty trickery. If he does not adopt that course it will be charged that he has deliberately deceived the President, and the end of that is betrayal of Mr. Taft. Neither horn of this dilemma affords pleasant contemplation to the followers of the Rhode Island leader.

Deep Study by the President.

So far as any admission from the White House is concerned, the President has not yet begun to study the bill in detail, and has given practically no consideration to rates of duty. But there is nevertheless ground for believing that he is really giving a good deal of time to the subject. He has called in several men who are familiar with tariff matters and has spent considerable time with them.

Some significance is seen in the declaration made by Secretary MacVeagh that it might become at any time the duty of a great party leader to create for his party a new majority and control. If the Secretary made reference to Mr. Taft his allusion might be interpreted as a covert threat to the Aldrich group of Senators who are fighting real revision. It appears to certain Senators to contain at least something in the nature of a warning.

Some men who have talked with him have come away convinced that he would veto the bill. Others have been equally convinced that he intended to sign it. And all have privately cited him as their authority. Obviously the truth is with neither. The truth seems to be that the President does not yet know himself what he will do, and he will not undertake to make up his mind until the bill is actually before him. When that time comes Mr. Taft will have to consider it in the light of the pledges he has given to the people.

He cannot separate himself from those pledges. He cannot overlook that speech to the Ohio Society, when he said: "Better no revision at all, better that the bill should fail, unless we have an honest and thorough revision." It will then be for Mr. Taft to determine whether a net increase of from 28 to 33 cents on an outfit costing $134 is or is not a "substantial revision downward."

BRYCE OFF FOR VACATION.

Ambassador and Staff Go to a Summer Cottage in Maine.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—With the departure of Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce this afternoon the British Embassy was closed at Washington, to be reopened this week at Northeast Harbor, Me., where the Ambassador will spend the Summer. Alfred Mitchell Innes, counselor of the Embassy, will remain in Washington to attend to diplomatic matters for the British Government until Congress adjourns. Later he, as well as other members of the staff, will go to Northeast Harbor.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., June 6.—The residence which Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce and the British Embassy will occupy is on the sea front, and is one of the largest of the cottages of the Summer colony at the southern end of Mount Desert Island. Facing south, it commands a magnificent view of the ocean, dotted with islands.

It is owned by Bishop William C. Doane of Albany. A short distance away is the little Episcopal Church, St. Mary's-by-the-Sea, also built by Bishop Doane.

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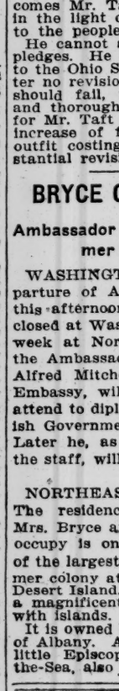

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

ARGENTINOS OPPOSE BEEF TRUST CONTROL

Powerful Interests Have Taken Steps to Defeat Americanization of Packing Industry.

EUROPEAN TRADE SOUGHT

Packing Houses in Argentina Would Save Trust from Harm in Tariff Wars of United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of American Republics and former Minister to the Argentine Republic, said to-night that the reported capture by the Beef Trust of the Ensenda and the Bianca meat packing concerns of Argentina, as told in a special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES, would, if true, give the trust a strong foothold for operations aimed at the control of the whole Argentina meat trade. His information, however, is to the effect that the domestic meat interests of that country, which are far greater than that of the two purchased houses combined, will fight desperately against absorption, especially as Argentina is on the verge of drawing up trade agreements with European countries that will vastly increase the exporting value of their packings.

Mr. Barrett denied any direct knowledge of the deal, but said that he had heard that agents of the Swifts were on the ground.

The present duty of 2 cents a pound levied by this country on all imported meats is, according to Mr. Barrett, just enough to keep Argentine meat, with its cheaper water freight rates, out of the seaport towns. A slight lowering of the duties would make it possible for South American meat of a high order to reach seaport cities like New York, Boston, Philedalphia, and Baltimore, but he knows of no move on the part of Congress to lower the present duty. It has been continued in the pending tariff bill in a schedule already disposed of by the Senate.

In view of the difficulty of invading the markets of this country, Mr. Barrett is inclined to believe that the trust is getting into Argentina largely with a view to invading the European markets on better terms. While Argentine meat has itself had great difficulty in getting an opening in the Continental markets, a tariff war between this country and France would make it easier for Argentine meat to reach France than for meat from this country. It is also expected that pending trade agreements will make this state of affairs apply to Argentina's meat trade with most of the important countries of Europe, and it is thought that the trust is aiming to take advantage of those agreements by dominating the Argentine trade.

News of the reported deal caused sharp surprise among members of Congress. There seemed to be a general knowledge that the Chicago packers had for some time past—two years at least—held a foothold in Argentina, but the intimation that the extension was with a view to using the cheap meat prices of the South American Republic for increasing the trust's profits in the American market was altogether unexpected.

Any intention on the part of Congress to lower the meat duties to permit the trust to import its products cheaply is flatly denied. Under existing rates there will hardly be any serious attempt to flood the American market with Argentine meats. Figures on imports for the year ended June 30, 1907, show that fresh beef was brought into this country to the value of $41,609.85, fresh veal to the value of only $7,179, fresh mutton to the value of only $31,337.78, and fresh pork to the value of $28,857.41.

BRAVE STRUGGLE TO SAVE BOY

Half an Hour's Futile Fight by Two Lads to Save Drowning Child.

For almost half an hour last night fifteen-year-old John McGuire of 335 East Forty-seventh Street and William Harmon, also 15, of 302 East Forty-sixth Street, battled with the strong tide and eddies that swirl around the pier at Forty-ninth Street and the East River in an attempt to save eight-year-old Adolph Schlessinger of 337 East Forty-ninth Street. They failed to rescue the boy.

The Schlessinger boy's parents were at a Hungarian picnic, and he was left in the care of relatives in the neighborhood. About 7 o'clock he went to play with other boys on a sand scow tied up to the Forty-ninth Street pier. He was chasing another lad when he tripped and pitched headlong over the side. There was a strong tide setting in and the boy, who could not swim, was carried out, and then he sank.

"Dope" McGuire and his chum "Billy" Harmon were playing ball n the lot next to the pier and heard the screams of other boys on thescow. They ran to the pier, throwing off their coats as they went. Without so much as removing his "Dope" crossed himself and dove over. Harmon crossed his breast and followed. Both boys are strong swimmers and headed for the spot where young Schlessinger had gone down.

Harmon dove again and caught young Schlessinger by the leg. He brought the lad to the surface and thre Schlessinger gripped his rescuer by the neck. To save himself Harmon shook the lad off and young McGuire went down for the boy. He got him and brought the drowning lad to the surface. This time Schlessinger fastened his arms around McGuire's neck.

McGuire broke away, and Schlesinger went down again, with Harmon following him. This time Harmon got him by the hair of the head, and started for the pier, with McGuire swimming alongside and helping. But the current was too strong, and Schlessinger's wild struggles made their task the harder. They finally lost their grip on the boy and he sank again. Several times they brought the boy to the surface, but could not keep him above water long at a time.

Young McGuire hade the last snatch at Sclessinger's head, trying to grip his hair, but failed. The boy sank and they swam around and around, diving several times, but could not find him. They reached the pier utterly exhausted. McGuire went home, weeping bitterly because of the failure.

DROWNED IN A MUDHOLE.

Bather Disappears Suddenly While Pushing Rowboat, and Body Is Lost.

Eugene Skollen, 16 years old, of 445 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing from the stern of a rowboat in the Bush Meadows, near Bergen Beach, Brooklyn. Skollen, with two young men who live in his neighborhood, named James Reilly of 486 Graham Avenue and James Cumberland of 140 Richardson Street, hired the boat for the afternoon. After rowing about for a while the boys donned their bathing suits.

As the water is shallow in many parts of the Bush Meadows, the young men decided that they could make better progress if some of them got in the water and pushed the boat along. Skollen jumped into the water from the rear of the boat, the others remaining in their seats. He was pushing the boat at the stern when he disappeared suddenly under the surface. It is believed that he stepped into a mudhole and was stuck there. He did not rise to the surface. His companions jumped in after him, but were unable to find him. The police launch dragged the stream, but could not find the body.

CAPSIZED IN BRONX PARK LAKE

Mrs. Cherringen Stands Up and She and Her Husband Have to Swim.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cherringen went for a row in Bronx Park lake yesterday afternoon in a round-bottom boat. The boat had just made the first bend when Mrs. Cherringen stood up to take an observation. In doing so she stood too far to port, and over went the boat and Mr. and Mrs. Cherringen with it.

Both could swim and they kept afloat until the launch Albatross picked them up. The Albatross landed in front of the restaurant, where they were permitted to go into the kitchen and dry out.

POMMERY "Sec" AND Brut
THE STANDARD FOR CHAMPAGNE QUALITY.

UTILITIES BOARD'S BUSY WEEK

Many Hearings to be Held on Questions of Public Concern.

This week will be a busy one for the Public Service Commission. To-day a hearing is scheduled on the question whether the Second Avenue Railroad and the Central Park, North and East River Road shall be compelled to equip their cars with wheel guards. This is a continuance of a series of hearings that have been in progress before Commissioner Maltbie.

To-morrow Commissioner Maltbie will continue the general investigation of gas and electric light companies, and also will hold a hearing on the application of the Kings County Lighting Company for permission to issue $450,000 bonds. At the conclusion of that hearing there will be one on the question of the intercorporate relationship between the New Amsterdam Gas Company and the East River Gas Company through stock ownership and the common use of the facilities of both corporations.

On Wednesday Commissioner Bassett will hold a hearing in the matter of racks and switches on the De Kalb Avenue Line of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. On Thursday at 11 o'clock the arbitration between the city and the Bradley Contracting Company will be continued, and on Friday at 2:30 o'clock hearings will be continued on the complaint of E. H. Hazelwood of Brooklyn requesting the establishment of a line of cars between Greenpoint and Manhattan by way of the Williamsburg Bridge.

On the same day at 2:30 there will be a hearing before Commissioner Maltbie on the application of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and the Equity Gas Company to merge, and Commissioner Eustis at the same hour will hold a hearing on the application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to remove an engine house from the Harlem River yards.

Next Saturday at 11 o'clock Commissioner Eustis will hold a hearing on the complaint of Francis P. Kenny, President of the Highbridge Taxpayers' Association, that the engines of the New York Central maintain what amounts to a smoke nuisance in the neighborhood of 167th Street.

X-SCIENCE REFUSED $5,000 TO ACCUSER

Continued from Page 1.

that for my own sake, and the sake of God's great cause, I cannot afford to take one misstep, and have prayed for guidance as never before.

My leading has come to me in this way. If Divine Love will send, give, or loan to me the sum of $5,000 to reimburse me for my loss, so far—the loss of my position and salary, my office and furnishings, and the loss incurred from being unable to bring out my work at the Plaza—I will take that as a leading that I am wrong, and the money will enable me to recover myself and pay off obligations incurred, while making a move which I thought was right at the time. The money would tide me over the next few months while I am trying to regain lost footing, and enable me to start my church work in the Fall in New York if at that time you think it is advisable.

If I take my stand with you this time, and admit that I was wrong, that will mean that all of the old thoughts have been rooted out of my consciousness. But I am not going to trust my own feelings at the present time, but wait to see how God leads me in demonstration. If, on the other hand, I do not bring out the above outlined demonstration, I can by following my original plan secure a much larger sum of money, and as I told you this afternoon, this whole move of mine has cost me what it would take years to regain in the simple way that scientists are obliged to bring out substance.

Please do not mistake my motives. They are not mercenary. God knows I have given up too much for His work to ever be accused of that. It is simply my way of figuring out God's leading. For if God is our source of supply, then our source of supply is God.

Very sincerely yours,
(Mrs.) DELLA M. GILBERT.

"After this letter was received," the Christian Scientist statement continued, "Mrs. Gilbert's name was dropped from the roll of church membership. The discussion of Mrs. Gilbert's plan to establish a Christian Science service at the Hotel Plaza grew out of certain newspaper reports which gave opportunity for wrong impressions concerning Mrs. Gilbert, as well as the action of the Christian Scientists in Boston, so her reports had to be corrected."

Says Letter Is Misinterpreted.

Mrs. Gilbert learned of the publication of her letter and of the official Christian Scientist reply to her accusations at her home in Bay Ridge last night. She had this to say concerning the interpretation put upon the letter by the church leaders:

"It is a lie from beginning to end to say that I demanded $5,000 as the price of silence. I never made such a demand.

"After I had tried to see Mrs. Eddy in her home I returned to the Parker House. There I wrote a letter to Adam Dickey, Mrs. Eddy's secretary, telling him that I had come to see the leader of the Christian Science Church, and telling him that I would give him three days to permit me to see Mrs. Eddy, on pain of my making a full exposure, at the end of that time, of what I believed to be the true conditions surrounding the Christian Science Church in Boston.

"On the third day Clifford Smith and David B. Ogden called upon me at the hotel and were in conference with me for two hours or more. They urged upon me that I was in the wrong in my thoughts and in the position that I had taken, and attempted to persuade me that I should not leave the church. They recalled to me that a bright future in the church was in store for me.

"At last there was some talk of a compromise. What that compromise was I do not care to say, but the proof that I did not accept it lies in the publication today of my letter to Christian Scientists at large. It is true that at the interview in Boston one of the gentlemen reminded me that 'Love' would see that I was repaid for my losses."

Mrs. Gilbert admitted that after Mr. Smith and Mr. Ogden had left the hotel she recalled this, and wrote a letter saying that "if Divine Love would send her $5,000 she might start aright." Mrs. Gilbert declined to go into further detail, saying that she did not know at present what her next action would be, and adding that she intended to wait "until the smoke of battle cleared away," and she could "see her path clearly."

Mrs. Gilbert seemed determined not to let her charges rest, despite the publication of her letter and the interpretation put upon it. She has many friends in the Christian Science movement here, and is understood to have many of these behind her in the revolt she has initiated within the Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—The charges of Mrs. Della Gilbert, published in New York this morning, have come as near to stirring Albert Farlow, head of the Christian Science Publication Committee, to anger as that genial gentleman ever allows himself to go. He gave out here to-day a statement identical with that sent to the newspapers in New York to-day in reply to Mrs. Gilbert.

Mr. Farlow was asked why it was that Mrs. Gilbert was not allowed to see Mrs. Eddy. He replied that it was not thought advisable to permit the interview. When asked what Mrs. Eddy's condition was he replied:

"The best evidence I can give you of her condition is the fact that she took a ride in the pelting rain of Saturday afternoon. I think that answers the question."

He also stated that, while the action of the mother Church dismissing Mrs. Gilbert had been accomplished here, it did not become effective in New York until the Church there had acted, but expressed the opinion that she would eventually be expelled there as well.

Archibald McClellan, editor of the Christian Science publications, declared in an interview that he saw Mrs. Eddy yesterday at her home, and that she was perfectly well and strong. He denied that there was any truth in any of Mrs. Gilbert's statements, although he admitted that Mrs. Gilbert had been in Boston recently and had met several of the leaders of the Church.

Judge Clifford D. Smith, the first reader at the Christian Science Church, also denied that there was any truth in Mrs. Gilbert's statements, and intimated that she had personal reasons for making the charges. He said that she had been here within ten days and had seen several of the leaders. He would say nothing more about the matter, declaring that he did not want to talk about her at all.

YOUNG MR. SPRECKELS HOME WITH FIANCEE

Encounters a Wireless from Father, Who Has Come on for a Speedy Interview.

WE'RE ENGAGED, SAYS LADY

Young Mr. Spreckels Remarks That He's "Liable to Do Anything"—Wedding Off for Two Years, After Interview.

Among the passengers on the Hamburg-American steamer Cincinnati, which arrived yesterday, were Claus Spreckels, second son of John D. Spreckels, and Misss Mary Adele Case of Portland, Ore. According to rumor, he has promised to marry her. Mr. Spreckels is not yet of age.

Miss Case, who is somewhat older, has been studying music for some years in France. She explained her return to America by stating that she is about to go on a concert tour under the management of Loudon Charlton. She met Mr. Spreckels in Paris, where he has been studying since January under the same teacher, Frank King Clark.

Mr. Spreckels explained his return on the same ship by saying that as he had known Miss Case in Europe, he offered to assist her and her friend, Miss Myrtle MacEnteer, on their voyage.

Mr. Spreckels senior is staying at the Hotel Wolcott, and it was rumored on shipboard that he was distinctly averse to any match between his son and Miss Case, and sent a wireless to the former bidding him come to the hotel on landing.

The reporters found Miss Case in the drawing room of the Cincinnati, and asked her as to the truth of the matrimonial rumors concerning her.

"Are you going to marry Mr. Spreckels?" she was asked.

"I have nothing to say," she replied. "You had better ask Claus."

Then she turned to Miss MacEnteer and said, "Will you ask Claus if he will come here?"

Young Mr. Spreckels declined to respond, so Miss Case herself went in search of him. He is a clean-cut, smooth-shaven young man, looking no more than his twenty years.

He entered on an explanation of his meeting with Miss Case at their music teacher's in Paris. He said that Miss Case had determined to come home a long time ago, and that he offered to sail on the same ship to render any assistance that might be necessary. Then he began to talk about his voice, a baritone.

"I don't see how I can go on with my studies, as my father says I cannot do so," he said. "You never can tell about art. Other people may tell you that you are sure to succeed, but it does not always follow that they are right. My teacher, for instance, told me that he hated to see me go."

Here the reporters again asked Miss Case if she was engaged to Mr. Spreckels. Miss Case thought a minute. Then she said:

"Yes, we are engaged."

When this was repeated to Mr. Spreckels he answered:

"I will not deny or confirm anything."

"Well, then, are you to be married soon?"

"I can't say. I am liable to do anything. After all, I think that I could make my living with my voice if I had to, though, of course, I have never tried."

When the steamer docked Miss Case and her friend were put into a cab by Mr. Spreckels and driven to the Knickerbocker. He entered another taxicab and went to the Wolcott. He met his father there, and after a short talk with him went up to the Knickerbocker.

There he was joined by Miss Case, and together they took a drive through Central Park. While he was gone a message was sent to Mr. Spreckels at the Wolcott asking him if it was true that his son was engaged. Mr. Spreckels replied: "I am not now in a position to make any statement about it."

Young Mr. Spreckels took Miss Case back to her hotel after the drive and then went back to the Wolcott for dinner with his father. He had a long talk with him. Then he announced:

"I shall not get married for two years at least. I must go into business and make my way first."

KEPT HER THREAT TO DIE.

Despondent Widow Hurled Herself from a Fourth Story Window.

After slashing her wrist several times with a razor Mrs. Mary E. Peffers, 41 years old, a widow, committed suicide yesterday morning by leaping out of a fourth-story window in the apartment house at 3,414 Third Avenue. She died instantly.

Mrs. Peffers lived with her brother, Henry A. Truex, and his wife. Often she spoke of her husband, who died several years ago, saying that life was not worth living without him. Recently she became more despondent and Mr. and Mrs. Truex had watched her closely. But they were off their guard yesterday morning, and while Mrs. Truex was preparing breakfast Mrs. Peffers carried out her threat.

Mr. and Mrs. Truex did not know of the suicide until neighbors who found Mrs. Peffers's body in the areaway at the side of the house notified them. Word of the suicide quickly attracted a crowd, and the reserves from the Morrisania Station were called out to drive it away.

MOSS LEFT CLOTHES IN CABIN.

Suicide on Prinzess Alice Went Overboard in His Night Dress.

PLYMOUTH, June 6.—On the arrival of the steamer Prinzess Alice to-day inquiries were made regarding the reported suicide of Isaac Moss, a New York lawyer, and the official statement was made that two days out from New York Mr. Moss was absent from the breakfast table, and had not been seen since. His berth had evidently been slept in on the previous night.

The Captain of the Prinzess Alice declined to discuss the disappearance of Mr. Moss, who was traveling for his health and accompanied by a physician. The lawyer, it was stated by some of the passengers, was apparently in excellent spirits for the first day or two aboard the ship, although he had suffered from depression before he embarked. His customary wearing apparel was found in his cabin after his disappearance, and an unfastened rail on deck indicated suicide. He must have left his cabin clad only in night attire.

FOUND DYING IN THE STREET.

Once Wealthy Man Had Been Turned Out of a Lodging House.

A homeless German who said he was Emil Kramer, was found dying of consumption early yesterday morning at Bartlett Street and Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. Kramer said he was 49 years old. He was found by a policeman, who sent to the Williamsburg Hospital for an ambulance.

Dr. Hurley learned from Kramer, who was so weak that he couldn't stand, that he was put out of a lodging house in Broadway because of his illness. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where it was said his death was only a question of a few hours. It is said that Kramer was at one time a wealthy manufacturer of wagons in Williamsburg.

MANY DROWN AT WHARF.

Steamship Landing Gives Way and Crowd Tumbles Into Lake.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6.—Four women and two children, and probably many others, were drowned to-night when the excursion steamer Margaret made a fastening at Mandeville, La., on the north coast of Lake Pontchartrain, twenty-five miles from New Orleans.

The wharf gave way and about seventy-five people were thrown into the lake. Many heroic rescues were made.

All "Situation Wants" in The New York Times lead to present opportunity. Do not accept any position that comes along. Find a position worth while. Others have done so by a "situation wanted" in The New York Times. Page 15.—Adv.

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WOUNDED BY BULLET, BUT CHASED HIS FOE

Took Him Back Upstairs to the Roof and Then Started a Fist Fight.

THEN DENIED HE WAS SHOT

Remarkable Case of Thomas Smith, Who Had Trouble with His Lodger, but Resented Police Interference.

Detectives from the East 104th Street Station heard the reports of three pistol shots yesterday and hunted for fifteen minutes or more for the place where the shooting had occurred. Finally some boys directed them to the roof of 306 East 102d Street.

There the detectives found Thomas Smith, who lives with his wife on the top floor, engaged in a desperate fight with John McNally, a lodger with the Smiths. The detectives arrested the men, and also Thomas Liddan of 236 East 105th Street, George Curran of 417 East 100th Street, and Patrick Condon of 1,977 Second Avenue, who were on the roof also.

On the way to the police station the detectives picked up two boys, Joseph Joros and Joseph Blumfield, both of 1,910 Third Avenue, who said they knew about the shooting. At first Smith denied that he was shot, but Dr. Cassani of the Harlem Hospital found that he was so badly injured with a bullet in the stomach that he was likely to die.

Then Smith refused to tell who shot him, and none of the four other men would tell who had fired the shots. The boys, however, said that Smith had told them McNally shot him, and on the strength of their statements he was locked up, charged with felonious assault, while Smith was sent to the hospital.

The other men were held as witnesses. They said that the trouble between Smith and McNally arose after they had all adjourned to the roof to drink beer and keep cool. Smith finally made accusations against McNally, which McNally denied. Then, according to the other men, Smith threatened to throw McNally off the roof. He started for him, and it was then that the shots were fired.

McNally ran down the stairs as Smith fell, and hurried up the street toward First Avenue. Despite the bullet wound in his stomach, Smith gave chase. He caught McNally at First Avenue and took him back to the house and up the five flights of stairs, falling on him at the top. The fight was going on fiercely when the detectives arrived.

Joros and Blumfield, who told the police that McNally had done the shooting, said that Smith had so informed them when they met him in the street while he was dragging McNally back to the house.

MEN TEACHERS NOT STABLE.

Many Quit the Schools—Not so Well Educated as Women.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—That men have less education as a preparation for teaching in the secondary public schools of the United States than women, and they remain in teaching very little longer than the opposite sex are the conclusions of Edward L. Thorndike of the Teachers' College, Columbia University. They were reached as the result of a careful investigation into the subject and are presented in a publication entitled "The Teaching Staff of Secondary Schools in the United States," written at the request of the United States Bureau of Education.

Prof. Thorndike notes that there is not so much difference in the pay for the same, or ostensibly the same, work as the average salaries usually quoted mislead one into believing. The average salaries are compounded in part of, and overinfluenced by the few large salaries paid to heads of departments, principals, and those who may be called "managing teachers" who, without official recognition in title, are expected to do the lion's share in the organization and control of the school. These are much more often men than women. Consequently Prof. Thorndike declares the most frequent or most typical men's salary is only 33.3 per cent. greater than the woman's.

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MILLIKEN'S MILLIONS STILL TO AID PATRICK

Brother-in-Law Will Ask Hughes to Have Scientists Go Over Expert Testimony.

NO CONFESSION TO HOUSE

Milliken Asserts That Lawyer Told Him So—Asked Jerome to Prosecute Joneses for Perjury.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—"Albert T. Patrick was convicted by perjury and trickery. His case is not without hope, however, and the decisions of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court by no means end the fight that I have carried on for years on his behalf."

So said John T. Milliken, President of John T. Milliken & Co., chemists, millionaire brother-in-law of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William Marsh Rice. Mr. Milliken broke a silence of years by going into a review of one of the most famous criminal cases of the last decade. He has spent a comfortable fortune in his brother-in-law's behalf.

Rice died Sept. 23, 1900. An examination of the internal organs was made, and a corps of experts later was summoned in an effort to show that death had been due to poison. Patrick was convicted on March 28, 1902, of instigating the murder of Rice through the victim's valet, Jones, and was sentenced to death in the electric chair. After a series of delays and appeals, in December, 1906, the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the late Gov. Higgins.

Mr. Milliken's theory is that Rice was not murdered; that the Texas millionaire died a natural death, and that he was not chloroformed by his valet, Charles F. Jones, as Jones testified. He bases his hopes for the future on inducing Gov. Hughes of New York to appoint a commission of physicians to investigate the case and make a report on its scientific aspects. The commission, he says, will show that testimony of the experts at the trial was unscientific and false.

Mr. Milliken said he had had the pleasure of twice meeting Mr. Jerome. At the first meeting Mr. Jerome said he would lend all the assistance he could to prove Patrick's innocence. At the second interview, Mr. Milliken said, he informed Mr. Jerome that if he would indict Charles F. Jones, the valet, and Fayette Jones for perjury, he would supply the evidence to convict them, but Mr. Jerome declined to act, saying he was pledged not to prosecute the Joneses. Mr. Milliken said that he had in his possession absolute proof that Fayette Jones committed perjury.

Mr. Milliken said District Attorney Jerome advised him in the last interview not to spend any more money trying to prove the innocence of Patrick unless he could get Frederick House, the attorney, to testify that Patrick did not make a confession to him about the killing of Rice

"I have no way by which I can force a public statement from Mr. House," said Mr. Milliken. "I went to him once, however, with a written waiver of privilege from Patrick to tell me what occurred at the time the alleged confession was made.

"House told me that he and Jones met Patrick in the counsel chamber at the Tombs Prison; that he and Jones were waiting the coming of Patrick, and that as soon as Patrick entered Jones said he had sent for House to tell him in Patrick's presence that there was foul play in connection with the death of Rice. House stated that Patrick said to him: 'Mr. House, this is the first time that I have heard anything of the kind, and Jones must not implicate me in such a transaction, for if the death of Mr. Rice was felonious, I am innocent.'

"I afterward related this conversation to Judge Olcott, who went to see House in regard to the matter, and the next day Judge Olcott told me House had told him I had spoken the truth.

"When Patrick was under sentence of death I called on Gov. Higgins, trying to interest him enough to prevent the electrocution of Patrick. Finally, through H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago, Gov. Higgins consented to let me take up the matter with his attorney, the late Dean Huffcut of Cornell University.

Shows Letter from House.

"I visited Mr. Huffcut at Ithaca, and, after I had gone over Judge O'Brien's dissenting opinion in the Court of Appeals decision and pointed out the weak features of the prosecution's case, he finally turned to me and said: 'Mr. Milliken, I am very frank to tell you that Gov. Higgins believes Patrick made a confession to his attorney, Fred House, and this information has come to him in such a way that I fear he will not interfere with the sentence of the court unless you can show there is some doubt about this confession having been made.'

"Fortunately, I had in my pocket the original of the following letter:

New York, April 17, 1902.

To Albert T. Patrick, Esq., Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y.

My Dear Albert: I am very sorry that complications have arisen resulting in a change of counsel.

After substitutions were given I had a talk with Mr. Tomlinson, in which he stated that he might call on me to assist in your matter, and wished to know, if he did, would I respond.

I tell you now the same as I told Mr. Tomlinson then—anything that I can do to aid and assist you I am ready and willing at all times to do.

Now give yourself no uneasiness upon the score of my attitude and do not hesitate, at any time, to call upon me to do anything that in your judgment will aid and assist you.

There is no doubt in my mind as to the final outcome of your matter. Now, just keep up your courage, and don't worry. You surely are bound to win in the end.

Yours, very sincerely,
FREDERICK B. HOUSE.

"This I handed to Mr. Huffcut. He studied it's contents for about five minutes, and, turning to me, said:

"'Mr. Milliken, I do not believe any reputable lawyer would write such a letter as this to a man that he knew was a self-confessed murderer. This letter indicates that he has been discharged from the case and that he practically offers to come back into the case and is ready and willing to do so if Mr. Patrick wants him to.'

"No one can blame Patrick for feeling prejudiced against Judge Gray, who wrote the prevailing opinion of the Court of Appeals in his case. Judge Gray's son was an Assistant District Attorney of record in the Patrick case.

"The people of the State of New York meted out to an innocent man the most severe punishment that could be given to him. Some day the truth will be so apparent to all that even the blind may see it; but what recompense can be made to an innocent man who has suffered untold agony for a crime that was never committed?"

MAY WED DANIELS TO-DAY.

Rumor That Mrs. Wagner Will Marry Champion Swimmer Here.

It was reported by friends of Mrs. George O. Wagner yesterday that her marriage to C. M. Daniels, the champion swimmer, would take place to-day in this city, but the time and place were kept secret. The clerks at the Hotel Plaza, where Mrs. Wagner is staying, said that no preparations had been made there for the ceremony, and that Mrs. Wagner had not been seen since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she went away in an automobile to visit some friends at Tuxedo.

Mr. Daniels, who lives at the New York Athletic Club in Fifty-ninth Street on the same block as the Hotel Plaza, slept at the club and breakfasted there yesterday morning, but left later in the day. The report of the intended marriage was first circulated April 28 of this year, when it was discredited by Mr. Wagner, who said that his wife had not then obtained her divorce. He said that he understood that she was about to get one in Paris and that there would be no defense, as they both desired it.

Mrs. Wagner is the daughter of the late F. H. Goodyear of Buffalo, whose estate was valued at several million dollars. She first met Charles M. Daniels last Fall at a small dinner party.

Mr. Daniels is in the automobile business in this city.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—That the wife of George O. Wagner of this city is to become the wife of Charles M. Daniels, the champion swimmer, in New York to-morrow came as a surprise to the friends of Mr. Wagner to-day. It has been known here that Mrs. Wagner was to become Mrs. Daniels, but the wedding was not expected quite so soon after the divorce of Mr. and Mrs. Wagner.

It was said that the Wagners were divorced in France "within the last two months," and it is on the strength of this divorce that Mrs. Wagner is to marry the swimmer. When Mr. Wagner was asked to-day concerning the divorce he would say nothing, but a few months ago he said that a divorce was pending in the French courts and would doubtless be granted before June 1.

LYNCHED BY FLORIDA MOB.

Negro, Under Sentence of Death, Had Been Feigning Insanity.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 6.—Dangling from a limb of a tree in the county jailyard and within sight of the dome of the Florida State Capitol, the lifeless body of Maik Morris, a negro, met the gaze of the people of this city this morning. He was condemned to death for the murder of William Langston, late Sheriff of this county, and within a few weeks would have legally paid the penalty of the crime with his life.

A mob of not more than fifteen men dragged Morris from his cell about 4 o'clock this morning, and strung him up to a tree within the jail inclosure. The masked band then emptied a round of cartridges into the lifeless body and rode away unmolested.

When the mob arrived at the jail they brought the jailer to the door with the ruse that they had a prisoner, overpowered him, and took his keys. They locked the jailer in Morris's cell, and soon accomplished their work. Sheriff Houston was in Georgia at the time.

Morris had been acting strangely, and it is believed that fear that the negro might escape the gallows through feigned insanity prompted the act of the mob.

Langston was killed by the negro in March last while the Sheriff was attempting to arrest him for a crime committed in Georgia.

ROCKEFELLER AT CHURCH.

His Tarrytown Neighbors Greet Him —Plays Golf To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 6.—John D. Rockefeller, accompanied by his little granddaughter, Miss McCormick, attended service in the First Baptist Church this morning. Mr. Rockefeller came down in an automobile. He wore a frock coat, light striped trousers, and a high hat. After the services he remained for communion.

Mr. Rockefeller shook hands with all the congregation who came forward to welcome him back to Tarrytown. Later he had a talk with the pastor, the Rev. Raymond P. Ingersoll. He said that he was feeling very well and was glad to get back.

To-morrow morning Mr. Rockefeller will enjoy his game of golf on his Pocantico Hills estate for the first time since last Fall.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE YEAR OLD

Institution Celebrates the Laying of Its Cornerstone.

Some 1,500 persons gathered on the campus of Brooklyn College, on Crown Heights, yesterday afternoon at the celebration of the first anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of that institution. Among the speakers were Supreme Court Justice Stapleton, John J. Delany, and the Rev. Lewis Drummond of St. Boniface College, Manitoba. The Right Rev. P. J. McNamara, Vicar General of the Catholic Diocese of Long Island, presided.

Father McNamara said that the work of last year in Brooklyn College might be taken as a forecast of a university on the present site. The Boys' Band of fifty pieces, from St. John's Orphan Home for Boys, in Brooklyn, furnished the music.

After the ceremonies a reception in the college parlors and an inspection of the buildings followed.

Sunday Theatre Closed at Rockaway.

Adolph Deimling's theatre on the Boardwalk at Rockaway Beach, Queens, was closed in the midst of the afternoon performance yesterday because the management had no Sunday permit. The theatre was closed after a visit to the place by Inspector Kelly's men. Alex Carr, Ann Coogan, and Ethel Hall of Manhattan were arrested on the stage for appearing in costume.

If you are looking for a Business Opportunity, see Page 15.—Adv.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

ANNOUNCE, BEGINNING THIS MORNING,

An Important Sale of 1.75, 2.00 & 2.50 Pajamas for Men, at 1.35

1920 Garments of the most desirable character

The sort of goods rarely to be purchased below regular prices—but the circumstances under which we acquired them are also rare.

Included are Pajamas of woven or printed madras, in neat stripes or novelty designs, also in the following plain colorings: pink, blue, tan, helio or pearl. Finished with buttons of white pearl and silk loops. ALL SIZES.

The TRUE PRINCIPLE *of* ROUTINE

It was once praise to call a department head "a great man for detail." To-day it is a distinct term of reproach.

One of the basic principles of our work is that every item of routine in a business house should be confined in fixed channels, carefully laid out for speed and accuracy, and that the study of each department head is perfecting those channels and not the oversight and pushing along of the routine itself.

The most efficient department head is he whose departmental routine reaches his desk most rarely. His best thought and initiative are devoted to the live business, to the constructive accomplishment of his department.

A preliminary interview with us creates no obligation.

SPECIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY BUREAU
Organization and production engineers
316 Broadway, Tele. 1400 Worth

Higher in Price than Other Beer, but Cheaper because so Much Better
A Brew Without a Peer
IMPERIAL BEER
"Gold Label"
At All Dealers by the Case, or Sold Direct
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RISKS LIFE AT FALLS TO RESCUE HIS WIFE

Mrs. Cohn Drowns, a Suicide, and Her Husband Nearly Goes Over the Brink.

CLINGS TO LOG IN RIVER

Rescued with a Rope and Buoy—Wife's Body Lodges in River and Is Recovered.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 6.—Aaron Cohn of Buffalo saw his young wife leap into the swirling river between Second and Third Sisters Islands at 5 o'clock this afternoon, only 150 feet above the brink of the cataract. Without a moment's hesitation he followed her, caught her hand, and struggled desperately to save her.

Mrs. Cohn probably died in her husband's arms. Before it was possible to bring efficient help an hour had passed, all of which time Cohn was making frantic attempts to reach the shore. But the struggle against the current—at this point it is about twenty miles an hour—was beyond merely human muscle. Fortune aided him. With his wife tightly clasped to him he felt himself bump into a grounded tree stump, and on this he got a grip with his one free hand.

Cohn lustily shouted for help, and word was carried to the reservation police, but it was nearly an hour after Mrs. Cohn jumped into the river that Policeman James Martin arrived with ropes, with Representative James S. Simons and three other men.

Three times they threw the rope before it fell within Cohn's grasp. When he did catch it he was too weak to tie it about his own or his wife's waist. The two were twenty feet from shore, and it was extremely difficult, owing to the precarious nature of the footing, to make a good cast. Pinned against that tree stump by the terrific rush of water, all the strength had gone out of Cohn. And, too, he had been unable to keep his wife's face above the water.

Once Cohn had hold of the rope the men on shore began to pull, and Policeman Martin, who was in the front, slipped and fell into the stream, but quickly regained his feet. When within fifteen feet of the shore Cohn lost his grip on his wife's body and it was carried down stream and was lost to view.

Cohn was so far gone when the rescuers got him on shore that he could not speak for ten minutes. His first words were, "She is out there. Go and get her. She is dead. She died in my arms."

William Barnett and Hugh Brown, who had joined the searchers, saw the body just before 7 o'clock. It was held fast by a rock about one hundred feet above the brink. Without ropes Brown and Barnett waded out into the stream, and with great difficulty brought the body to land.

Cohn says that worry over her infant's health depressed his wife.

OLD MAN SEEKS A BROTHER.

Tells the Police He Must Be In a Maiden Lane Jewelry House.

With the aid of an old mountain staff a man who said he was Sallay Tugenreich, 71 years old, hobbled into the Information Bureau at Police Headquarters yesterday and asked that an effort be made to find his brother Emil. It took the old man several minutes to get up the stairs in front of the Headquarters building, and then he shuffled along to the bureau where Sergt. Quackenbush was. He said he had left a hospital near Reading, Penn., on Friday and came to this city to find his brother. He told the Sergeant that he believed his brother was connected with a jewelry house in Maiden Lane.

Sergt. Quackenbush told the man that every effort would be made to find his brother, and Tugenreich left for the municipal lodging house.

STOLE RIDE ON CRACK TRAIN.

Twentieth Century Limited Stops to Put Negro Off Roof of Car.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 6.—The Twentieth Century Limited, the crack nonstop train of the New York Central Railroad, westbound, was halted at 6:45 o'clock to-night in this city to allow Walter Robinson, a 19-year-old colored boy, to alight. Robinson was riding on top of one of the coaches, and a towerman a short distance out of Albany spied him and notified the station master at Albany, who telephoned to the police here.

Robinson said that he climbed to the top of the coach while the train was at the Albany station. His home, he said, was in Los Angeles, and, being in a hurry to get there, he chose a good train.

NEW LINER IN PORT.

The Cincinnati, from Hamburg, Ends Her First Atlantic Voyage.

The new Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati arrived in port yesterday on her maiden voyage from Hamburg, calling at Southampton and Cherbourg on the way. Capt. Schulke, her commander, formerly commanded the cruising yacht Kronprinzessin Cecilie and recently the liner Graf Waldersee.

The Cincinnati is a sister ship of the Cleveland, which arrived here in April on her first voyage. She was launched in July, 1908, some time before the Cleveland, but her maiden voyage was delayed because of the time taken in fitting out her interior. Her dimensions are 600 feet length, 65 feet beam, 50 feet depth of hold, and 18,000 gross tonnage. She has accommodation for 3,250 passengers. She is equipped with two cabin hospitals, a gymnasium, a bookstall, a dark room for photographers, and many other innovations.

Lord & Taylor

Dressmaking Department

For a Limited Period
We Will Accept Orders For
Women's Linen Tailor-made Walking Gowns
at
$40.00

Broadway & 20th St.; 5th Ave.; 19th St.

"GET THE HABIT," WEAR
Brill Clothes

Uncle Tom's Cabin is a good "show," but if you had to see Uncle Tom's Cabin and nothing else season after season, you'd cease going to the theatre.

Clothes produced by the many one organization clothes stores in New York, who boast of their own designers and own craftsmen, are good clothes, but season after season they are very similar. If you crave a change you must come to a Brill store, because Brill stores are the only good clothes stores in New York that show an assortment of garments from ten of America's foremost tailoring organizations.

Brill Summer comfort suits —**$11.50** to **$25.**

June Sale Specials

High grade Blue Serge Suits and all-wool velour suits in the new shades; full $15 standard in every detail. Special.... **$11.50**

B. B. Special Blue Serge Suits. Pure worsted and high class velour fancy suits in new shades and new stripe effects; $18 and $20 values and warranted to give $18 and $20 service, or you can have new suits free. Special..... **$13.50**

U. S. True Blue Serge Suits, half and full lined Summer comfort models, guaranteed to give $20 worth of service or your money back; 25,000 sold in 4 years under that guarantee and no complaints yet. Special..... **$14.50**

Finest Australian stock pure worsted fancy suits in gray, blue, olive, smoke, tan and stone shades and blue serges; unusual $22.50 & $25 values. Special..... **$17.00**

Brill Brothers
CLOTHIERS.
279 BROADWAY, n. Chambers St.
UNION SQUARE, 14th St., n. B'way.
125TH STREET, cor. 3d Avenue.
47 CORTLANDT, n. Greenwich.
Harlem Store Open Evenings.

"You meet your friends on the Century"

This is one of the reasons a regular patron gave the other day why he always took the

20th Century Limited

"It saves a business day"

rather than any other train back and forth between Chicago and New York.

The buffet library car is like the smoking room of the Club, the dining car like the dining saloon of an ocean liner, here are talked animatedly the business and social problems, the politics and the amusements of the day.

The new passenger soon gets acquainted—the "regulars" treat him as a "guest" until he is a full-fledged member of the "20th Century Limited Club."

Life on the "Century" is something more than a railroad journey.

Leave New York 3.30 p.m. | Leave Chicago 2.30 p.m.
Arrive Chicago 8.30 a.m. | Arrive New York 9.30 a.m.

The 18-Hour Train

Tickets and Sleeping-Car Accommodations

Ticket offices at Grand Central Station and the Station at 125th Street are open day and night every day in the year. Principal downtown ticket office, 1216 Broadway, is open every day (holidays and Sundays included), from 8.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.

Branch ticket offices open 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. at the following places:

NEW YORK: 149, 245, 415 and 1216 Broadway, 225 Fifth Avenue, and 121 West 125th Street.

BROOKLYN: 358 and 736 Fulton St. and 934 Broadway.

Railroad and Pullman tickets can be secured at any of these offices, or will be delivered upon request by special representative who can answer all questions.

Address L. F. Vosburgh, 1216 Broadway.
'Phone 6310 Madison.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
"America's Greatest Railway System"

B. Altman & Co.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING DEPARTMENT
(THIRD FLOOR)

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND A SELECTION OF FRENCH LINGERIE DRESSES, HAND-MADE AND HAND-EMBROIDERED.

TAILOR SUITS AND GOWNS WILL BE MADE TO ORDER AT $68.00, $75.00, $90.00 AND UPWARD

B. Altman & Co.

MOTOR APPAREL FOR MEN AND WOMEN

COATS AND CAPS, INCLUDING STYLES WHICH MATCH. DUSTERS, RAINCOATS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, ETC. STEAMER RUGS AND MOTOR ROBES, LUNCHEON HAMPERS, BAGS AND SUIT CASES, CARRY-ALLS, AUTOMOBILE POUCHES, DRESSING CASES, AUTOMOBILE CLOCKS AND CUSHIONS, DRINKING CUPS AND FLASKS, THERMOS BOTTLES, ETC. AUTOMOBILE FLOWER VASES.

34th Street, 35th Street and 5th Avenue, New York.

GAUS IS CONDEMNED FOR REMOVING CLERK

Civil Service Board Finds He Showed Political Antagonism Toward Ex-Controller Glynn.

BARNES INFLUENCED HIM

Finding by Republican and Democrat and Dissent by Republican Chairman—Gallup May Regain Office.

ALBANY, June 6.—Holding that Earl H. Gallup of Albany was removed from office by State Controller Charles H. Gaus as chief transfer tax clerk in the State Controller's office for political reasons in violation of the State Civil Service law, the State Civil Service Commission to-night made public its report, following an investigation made upon complaint of Gallup. Commissioners Roscoe C. E. Brown, Republican, and John E. Kraft, Democrat, decided in Gallup's favor, while President Charles F. Milliken, Republican, dissented.

The majority report recommended that Gallup be restored to his place, but the commission has no power to enforce its recommendations. Controller Gaus desires to fill the vacancy by promoting a subordinate in the Transfer Tax Bureau. The commission can decline to order such an examination, and unless Gallup is reinstated the place would remain vacant. It pays an annual salary of $3,000.

Gallup was promoted to chief transfer tax clerk in 1907 under the administration of Controller Martin H. Glynn. At that time the office was in the exempt class. In August, 1908, the Civil Service Commission recommended that it be placed in the competitive class. The recommendation was approved by Gov. Hughes, and the change went into effect on Dec. 25, 1908, with a general reclassification of the State and county service, covering about 200 offices.

In their report Commissioners Brown and Kraft quote abstracts of testimony given before the commission by Republican State Committeeman William Barnes, Jr.; Deputy State Controller Kelsey, City Controller Howard N. Fuller of Albany, and Mr. Gallup, tending to show that a personal and political feeling of antagonism exists between Mr. Gaus and Mr. Glynn; that Mr. Gaus did not desire to retain Gallup, who held a confidential place, because he believed he was too friendly with Mr. Glynn. Controller Gaus did not testify, as he was ill at the time of the investigation.

"There is substantial agreement among the witnesses to facts," says the report of Commissioners Brown and Kraft, "making perfectly clear the motives prompting the removal, and the only question to be considered is whether a removal for these reasons falls under the condemnation of the statute. We think it does.

"The evidence shows that the Controller, before he took office, without any regard to the question of Mr. Gallup's faithfulness or competency, determined on the removal. He did this because Mr. Gallup had been appointed and advanced by Mr. Glynn.

"The antagonism between Mr. Glynn and Mr. Gaus, whatever personal bitterness it may have developed, was essentially political antagonism. Mr. Gaus was active in Republican politics, and Mr. Glynn in Democratic politics. Mr. Gaus had been Mayor of Albany, and Mr. Glynn's newspaper had criticised his administration. The two men were rivals for the Controllership at the last election. Such continued political contests naturally provoke bitterness. But if every official may dismiss the trusted and faithful employes of a predecessor merely because they were trusted by him, and excuse the action on the plea that his predecessor was a personal as well as a political enemy, then the law providing that removals shall not be 'in any way affected' by political affiliations means nothing.

"Mr. Gallup's faithfulness, efficiency, and entire loyalty to Mr. Gaus in the discharge of his duties are conceded. He was dismissed because Mr. Glynn had appointed him and had trusted him as faithful, efficient, and loyal. No objection to Mr. Gallup personally prompted the removal. Mr. Kelsey urged upon his chief the fact that Mr. Gallup was a satisfactory employe. But the policy of removing him had been determined in consultation with Mr. Barnes before the Controller took office, because he was in a 'hostile camp,' and, as Mr. Kelsey testified he had explained to Commissioner Kraft, 'because it was believed that the place should be held by a man of the same political party as the Controller.'

"It is difficult to see how, short of a frank confession of an appointing officer that he had violated the law, any clearer case of the influence of a political motive could ever be found."

"I cannot approve this report," says President Milliken in a minority opinion.

"The evidence fails to show that the removal of Mr. Gallup was influenced either by the political opinions he held or by his affiliation with any political organization. The witnesses agree in declaring that no political reason was assigned by Mr. Gaus for the removal. On the contrary, it appears that Mr. Gaus decided to make the change for reasons entirely personal, that he felt he could not trust Mr. Gallup at the head of the important transfer tax bureau. So far as the record shows, he acted in the matter upon his own initiative and contrary to the expressed wishes of political leaders who interceded in behalf of Mr. Gallup.

"To restrict by any strained construction of the statute the power of a head of a department to remove an unsatisfactory subordinate would tend to impair discipline and efficiency in the public service."

TEAR UP SOCIALIST FLAG.

Lowered at Royal Statue—Patriotic Italians Resent Insult and Beat Socialists.

MILAN, June 6.—The Duke of Genoa, Admiral of the Italian fleet, and a special mission from the French army took part to-day in the commemoration of the Franco-Italian war with Austria in 1859, whereby Milan and Lombardy were freed. Fifty thousand persons, with flags and bands, paraded the streets and laid wreaths on the Garibaldi Monument, and later gathered in and about the Hippodrome, where 30,000 can be accommodated, to hear the singing of National airs by a chorus of 700, in which the people joined.

During the procession the Association of Young Socialists lowered their flag while passing the monument of Victor Emmanuel, intending this as a protest against monarchy. Instantly the crowd which was watching the procession set upon the Socialists and tore their flag to pieces. Many of the Socialists were badly beaten.

CHINA LOAN AGREEMENT.

German-British-French Participation in $27,500,000 Issue Signed.

PEKING, June 6.—An agreement with regard to the German-British-French loan of $27,500,000 for the construction of the Canton-Hankow and Hankow-Sze-Chuen Railways has been signed. It was this loan which the Chinese Government recently awarded to German financiers, but to participation in which British and French financiers were later admitted.

The British representatives refused to withdraw the name of the British China Corporation as purchasing agents of British railway material, which China demanded, but compromised on the phraseology of the agreement, allowing the purchasing agents to be named hereafter.

The loan is to be issued at 95, and will bear interest at 5 per cent. It is repayable in twenty-five years, but may be redeemed from the tenth to the seventeenth year at 2½ per cent. premium.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

LIMA, Peru, June 6.—The Peruvian Government has canceled the exequatur of the Swedish Consul General, Luis Lemboke. At Lemboke's house, on May 29, Carlos Pierola and others, implicated in the rising against the Government, took refuge.

CARACAS, June 6.—President Gomez to-day received the new Colombian Minister, A. Vasquez Cobo, at the Miraflores Palace. A large body of troops was stationed outside the palace, while there was a brilliant assemblage within, the entire Congress attending the reception. Gen. Reyes, President of Colombia, sent a beautiful floral wreath, to be placed on Bolivar's statue. President Gomez has issued a decree establishing a half-price rate on salt for fishermen, which is expected to have the effect of reviving the fishing industry.

RUSSIAN CHOLERA SPREADS.

Serious Epidemic Feared in St. Petersburg—No Money for Sanitation.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—St. Petersburg is on the eve of a new and serious epidemic of cholera, according to the published views of the chief sanitary physician of the city, Dr. Ivanoff. Twelve cases of cholera were reported yesterday and nine additional cases were discovered to-day. These were spread in practically all the quarters of the city, indicating that the infection is general.

The Sanitary Commission is without funds, and is, therefore, unable to take the necessary precautionary measures. The water supply is admittedly contaminated, 15 per cent. of it being unfiltered. The epidemic is especially dangerous to newcomers, notably the workmen of the building trades, who come into the city from the country districts by the thousands during the building season.

WELLMAN BALLOON IMPROVED

Dirigible for North Polar Expedition Has Changeable Propellers.

PARIS, June 6.—Walter Wellman, who is about to undertake another expedition in search of the North Pole, and Melvin Vaniman, his engineer, have made certain improvements in the dirigible balloon which is to be taken along with them. It has been equipped with an extra set of propellers, capable of being shifted while in motion, so that the balloon may be forced up or down at will.

They have also perfected an ingenious sun compass upon the principle of the sun dial, and have devised a theoretical system for Arctic navigation by means of curves.

The party will leave for Spitzbergen in about a fortnight, and the start for the pole is expected to take place about Aug. 1.

COUNCIL OVERRULES DUMA.

Restores Rejected Appropriation for Four New Russian Battleships.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—The Council of the Empire has adopted the marine budget, restoring the appropriation of $1,700,000 which was rejected by the Duma. This amount is to go toward the construction of four new battleships, authorized in 1908, but as yet the work of construction has not been begun. The keels of the first two of these battleships will be laid down June 18 and July 3.

Vice Admiral Birileff, ex-Minister of Marine, during the course of his speech on the subject of new ships of war, advocated the sale of all the old vessels of the navy, which, he declared, have become useless.

BRITISH NAVY PLANS NOT UPSET BY CANADA

Dominion's Naval Scheme Looks to Coast Defense, Not to Building Dreadnoughts.

OUR STATUS NOT AFFECTED

America's Relation to Britain's Two-Power Standard, Based on Big Ships, Will Remain the Same.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6. — The announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Canadian intentions in regard to the building of an auxiliary navy has aroused the keenest interest in England. While the exact details of the undertaking will not be decided on till the arrival of the Dominion's Ministers of Marine and Militia, who, as was stated in these cable dispatches yesterday, will come to England to attend the conference on imperial defense, the Canadian plans, as outlined in THE NEW YORK TIMES, are looked upon here with considerable favor.

Canada's proposals, it is understood, will be mainly directed toward a naval formation designed chiefly for coast defense, and the sum proposed to be allotted for the purpose, $25,000,000, indicates that there is no ambition to construct the costly battleships or first-class cruisers which are the chief factors in naval comparisons nowadays. Consequently it is not considered that such a fleet as Canada proposes to build will to any appreciable extent affect the question of British naval construction.

Prime Minister Asquith's recent ruling that there was no reason to consider the United States in determining a basis for the British two-power standard was accepted almost without demur even by the strongest partisans of naval increase—those whose slogan is now "two keels to one." This, of course, refers to big ships of the Dreadnought and Invincible class, so that the construction by Canada of a certain number of coast defense vessels would not bring the United States on the tapis.

British naval superiority in all classes outside the Dreadnoughts was universally admitted during the recent scare. The scare, by the way, was nailed in its coffin last week by the declarations of George Lambert, one of the civil Lords of the Admiralty, that Germany could not even have thirteen Dreadnoughts ready by April, 1911, let alone seventeen.

AUSTRALIA TO THE NAVY.

Premier Deakin Formally Offers Dreadnought to British Government.

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 6.—Alfred Deakin, Premier of the Commonwealth, has sent a cablegram formally offering to the imperial Government a Dreadnought, or a corresponding addition to the navy.

It was on March 21 that New Zealand offered to construct one, and if desired, two first-class battleships for the imperial navy. Ten days later, after it became apparent that the Commonwealth Government of Australia was not prepared to follow New Zealand's example at that time, the two Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria decided to offer one Dreadnought. Pressure from Australians on the Government was such that the lack of enthusiasm at Melbourne was overcome.

NOW ADMITS DUTCH SHIPS.

Papers Issued at Willemstad to Enter Venezuelan Ports.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, June 6.—The Venezuelan Congress having approved the Netherlands-Venezuela protocol, the Venezuelan Consul here has issued papers to a Dutch steamer to enter Venezuelan ports.

Gen. Andrade, ex-President of Venezuela, will leave here to-morrow aboard the steamship Caracas via New York for Havana. He will enter into negotiations with the Cuban Government looking to the restoration of friendly relations with that Republic.

STRUCK HIS SON IN COURT.

Magistrate Upholds Father Who Resented His Disgrace.

Following the discharge of Louis Manolle of 2,076 Third Avenue in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, where he had been arraigned for disorderly conduct, his father got up from one of the benches and struck him several times in the face. The scene caused a commotion and the father was arrested, only to be discharged a few minutes later.

"My son has disgraced my family," said the father. "Why should I not whip him?"

Magistrate Butts took this attitude, also, and discharged the man.

MIMIC WAR HERE FOR NINE DAYS

Regulars and State Guardsmen to Hold Joint Manoeuvres at All Four Forts.

CONFLICT BEGINS THURSDAY

New York May Be "Captured" in the "Battles"—Gen. David E. Austen to Command State Artillery.

The joint Army and National Guard manoeuvres, in which all the regulars stationed at Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton, Totten, and Schuyler and the three regiments of coast artillery of the National Guard of this city will participate, will begin next Thursday morning and last nine days. Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, commanding the State coast artillery forces, will be in command of the militia, while the regular commanding officers of the four forts named will exercise a supreme command over the joint forces.

Col. Elmore F. Austin, commanding the Eight Coast Artillery Corps (formerly the Eighth Regiment), N. G. N. Y., has issued orders for that command to assemble at the armory, at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, early next Thursday morning preparatory to leaving for Forts Totten and Schuyler. Lieut. Col. Sauvan, in addition to his other duties, will have charge of the guard duties, while Major Henry C. Wilson will exercise the command of the companies that will be sent to Totten. Col. Austin will be in immediate command of that part of the Eighth that will be on duty at Fort Schuyler.

The Ninth Corps, (the old Ninth Regiment,) under command of Col. William F. Morris, will be on duty at Fort Wadsworth. The Ninth will be divided into detachments which will be assigned to duty at Batteries Dix, Upton, and Barry, the commanding officers in charge of the detachments being Majors Walton Byrne and Ward. Capt. Miller, with a detachment of enlisted men, will go to Fort Wadsworth on Wednesday to prepare the camp for the regiment. The camp will be located just west of the Wadsworth reservation proper.

The regiment will march down Broadway about 9 A. M. to South Ferry, where it will go to Staten Island on a municipal ferryboat, arriving at Fort Wadsworth about 11 o'clock. The Ninth will immediately go into camp, and after the noon meal the regular work of the joint forces will begin.

The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn will assist the regulars under Major Schumm in defending Fort Hamilton. This regiment will assemble at its armory, Jefferson and Sumner Avenues, Brooklyn, at the same time that the Manhattan troops are assembling, and is due at Hamilton about the same time as the others are at Totten, Schuyler, and Wadsworth. Col. Davis will be in command.

Gov. Hughes has appointed four officers to serve as assistants to Brig. Gen. Austen. They are Lieut. Col. Washington I. Taylor and Major Thomas R. Fleming of the Thirteenth Coast Artillery District; Major Azel Ames of the Eighth District, and Major Wilfred H. Roberts. One other member of the staff is still to be appointed.

O'NEILL-ADAMS Co. ToDay's News O'NEILL-ADAMS Co.

Women's $1.50, Long Chamois Gloves, 88c

Adams Building—Second Floor.

Eight button length mousquetaire style; made of imported chamois. These are the sort of gloves that wash so well, and have the Tyrol embroidered back; in white and natural.

Mail orders promptly filled.

La Vida Corset Demonstration

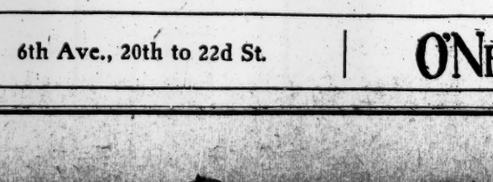
Both Buildings—First Floor.

After an absence of several weeks Madam Dewey will return to us today and will resume the demonstration of the La Vida corset. She can show you in ten minutes why the La Vida corset is better for you to wear than any other make, and almost in the twinkling of an eye she will know exactly which model will best suit your figure.

The prices range from $3 to $12, and we shall be glad to fit them without charge.

Women's Shoes Underprice

Adams Building—Second Floor.



Today we will begin the clean-up of our women's shoes. The cold Spring has made thousands of people postpone getting low shoes till now.

To-day we shall probably have the weather, and the bargains will be right here.

$4.98 Shoes Will Be $3.65

Bronze kid in all the new toe shapes; with and without tips; with pearl buttons; light welted soles. The best looking high shoes of the season.

$3.50 to $3.85 Pumps and Low Shoes, $2.85

Made of bronze calf and bronze kid, ankle strap pumps and two-hole ties; with tips and with plain toes, and light-weight welt soles.

$2.50 Pumps for $1.95

Bronze kid, with ankle strap, in order to make the pump more comfortable, and a tiny bow to set off the vamp; light-weight soles and Cuban heels.

$1.98 Ties for $1.59

Two-hole ties; made of bronze leather, with wide ribbon lace; plain toe and Cuban heels.

Bronze shoes are considered the most fashionable of shoes, certainly they are the novelty of the season.

Women's Coats— From Pongee to English Woolens

Both Buildings.

From the lightest of pongee, designed more to protect from the dust than for warmth, through linens, and serges, to heavy English-woolen steamer coats—the styles have that individuality which is the dividing line between good and ordinary styles.

Take these 54-inch coats of heavy, natural linen: for traveling or a dusty ride in a "hubble-bubble," nothing better has been devised. There are two styles—one, single-breasted, with high, turn-down collar, half-fitting, with linen-covered buttons. The second is almost the same—except for a different treatment of the collar. These are $5.50, and nobody else in New York sells them for so little.

Repp is another good stuff for coats. Colored repp and natural linen, and the notch or roll collars with which they are finished can be mighty becoming. Some have turn-back cuffs, some fancy pockets and some are as plain as a pipe-stem; $6.50.

Steamer Coats—This is where you want warmth above everything else, and we have had four styles made for ourselves, and nobody else has them, nor can they get them. They are of double-faced English worsteds, trimmed with the reverse side of the cloth, with a cloth or silk lining to the yoke.

It is unusual to have such heavy wraps in the summer. If we had had these made when other people were thinking of woolen coats we should have had to sell them for $25. As it is, they are $15, and the only coats in town designed this summer for steamer wear.

June Sale of Millinery Starts Today

Both Stores

Almost every woman in New York knows our Millinery, much as she knows Paris to be the seat of all originality in fashions—so that all we need say is: June Sale of Millinery.

$1.50 Untrimmed Hats, 75c

Black and burnt chip—in shapes that are counted among the best.

$1.75 Untrimmed Hats, 95c

Seven of the latest styles, made of imitation hair—superior finish.

$1 Untrimmed Hats, 25c

Burnt, black, blue and brown, made of fancy braids.

Children's $1.50 Hats, 75c

Trimmed outing hats.

Women's $5 and $7 Trimmed Hats, $2.75

Hats that rival some of the best of $8 and $10 hats sold in New York.

50c to $1 Flowers at 25c

Flowers and Fruits—imported.

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James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silks."

The latest weaves and colors for Summer wear and trousseaux.

Complete assortment and best values in Rough Shantung Pongee.
55c to 3.50 per yard

Printed Foulard and Liberty Satin in exclusive designs. 75c to 3.00 per yard

A large variety of weaves in Black Summer Dress Silks, Including Chinese Habutai, Peau de Cygne, Liberty Satin and Taffeta.

On Monday and Tuesday, June the 7th and 8th.

Sale of Twelve Thousand yards, superior quality, Liberty Satin. White, cream and black. One yard wide.
1.00 per yard
usual price 1.25

WASH DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

On Monday, June the 7th.

Sale of Silk and Cotton Crepe and French Linen.

Silk and Cotton Jacquard Crinkle Crepe. Colors:—pink, sky blue, old rose, green, heliotrope, delft blue, mulberry, natural, white, cream and black.
24c per yard
value 50c

White French Dress Linen, pure flax. Dry, soft finish. 48 inches wide.
48c per yard
value 65c

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Decorative Table Linens.

At extremely moderate prices. Suitable for wedding gifts.

On Monday and Tuesday, June the 7th and 8th.

Tray Cloths, Centre Pieces, Tea Cloths, and Scarfs,—linen centres with Mosaic filling, trimmed with hand-made Slavian lace. 3.00, 5.00, 7.00 and 10.00
value 5.00 to 30.00

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases. Unusual values.

Sheets, single bed size ..... 5.50 pair
" double " " ..... 7.00 "
Pillow Cases ..... 1.40 "

Hand-embroidered Pillow Cases. New designs. 3.75 pair

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

On Monday and Tuesday, June the 7th and 8th.

BLANKET DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Summer weight Blankets and Comfortables.

Blankets ..... 3.00 and 4.00 per pair
Comfortables, with silk border. 2.50 each
Bed Spreads, Crochet ..... 1.25 "
Satin finish Bed Spreads ..... 2.50 "
Steamer Rugs, desirable colors ..... 4.75 and 7.00 each

DOMESTIC RUGS. *In Both Stores.*

Fireside and "Martha Washington" Rugs for Bungalows and Cottages. Also Mourzouk Porch Rugs in various sizes.
1.25 to 22.50

Extra quality, Tapestry Brussels Rugs. Size 9 x 12 ft. 13.75
value $18.50

Wool Mission Rugs. A large assortment of designs and plain colors. All sizes from 6 x 9 to 12 x 15 ft. 1.00 per sq. yd.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

SCHURMAN REBUKES WILSON'S PESSIMISM

Older Eastern Colleges Alone Suffering from Lack of Study, Says Cornell President.

HURT BY SOCIAL INFLUENCES

Cornell and Western Institutions Have Put Aside Literary Traditions and Taken the Leadership.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, June 6.—Declarations made recently by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton and other prominent educators that intellectual life was decaying in American universities because of the loss of the spirit of study drew forth a strong protest from President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University to-day. He said that such conditions probably did exist among the older institutions because they clung to the literary traditions and because they attracted many students who did not wish to gain knowledge, but only the social prestige of a college degree. Cornell and the Western universities, he said, did not have such troubles.

President Schurman made his address to the Cornell senior class to-day. He left Ithaca to-night for New York, whence he will sail Wednesday on a three months' tour of Europe. As he will not be here at commencement, he said his farewell to the graduating class.

Two Classes of Colleges.

"I make no attempt to determine whether these educators truly describe the conditions at their universities," said Dr. Schurman, "but certain I am that their descriptions wholly misrepresent the conditions that prevail at American universities and colleges in general. Confining attention to the universities, I would point out that they fall in two groups, the older universities of New England and New Jersey, and the new universities founded by the Morrill land grant of 1862 and extending from Cornell to Wisconsin, from Wisconsin to Nebraska, and from Nebraska to California. The growth of the latter institutions is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of higher education in America in the last twenty years.

"I assert that the conditions which have been portrayed in such gloomy colors by the Presidents of older universities do not exist in these universities. The reasons for the difference in the two groups are not far to seek.

"In the first place, the newer universities were created to be people's universities; that is, they were meant to minister to the intellectual needs of all classes of citizens—farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, transporters, and builders, as well as lawyers, doctors, and clergymen. Second, they are different from the older universities in meeting the various demands made upon them by providing courses not only in letters and an ancient discipline but in science and the manifold application of science to modern life. These courses appeal to the varied interests of students and spur them on to work with energy and zest.

Literary Traditions Hampering.

"Furthermore, the attention given to research has quickened the intellectual life of these universities in a way that is almost impossible in institutions based on the literary traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. And I think it is a fact that the complaint of these educators of neglect of work on the part of students and distraction by outside activities applies almost entirely to literary courses or to colleges which have not escaped the exclusive literary spirit of their origin. I hope you will understand that I value highly the importance of literature to human culture, but I recognize that it is impossible to make of it an exclusive curriculum for the American student of to-day.

"Finally, there is another difference between the older New England and New Jersey universities and Cornell and the State universities. They are venerable institutions, and consequently enjoy the prestige of age. They possess a social attractiveness which secures for them the sons of parents who desire for their children not so much intellectual training and the acquisition of knowledge as the adventitious social advantages which come from having pursued these objects, whether they gain them or not, in these old, popular, and fashionable institutions of learning.

"A considerable number of young men attend our universities, not for the sake of the education it offers, but for the social certificate which enrollment in that university confers. They necessarily affect the tone and quality of that institution, they inevitably lower its scholastic standards, they pervert its intellectual aims, and they build up around it a world of social art which menaces its very existence. The President of such a university watching 'his young barbarians all at play' may be pardoned thinking that among all American colleges and universities the times are out of joint.

"I believe the evil is a local one. I am certain that there is no just reason for extending this severe criticism to the newer universities like Cornell and the State universities founded on the Morrill act."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 6.—Bishop Luther B. Wilson of Philadelphia delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the 461 members of the graduating class of Syracuse University this morning in the new gymnasium building before an audience of more than 3,000 people.

In an address following the sermon Chancellor Day took a rap at the educators and men of the business world who have attacked the college on the ground that the young men and women of the country are being overeducated.

"I can explain attacks upon the colleges," he said, "only upon the ground that such persons as have discussed these matters were in a very narrow horizon and thinking only of farming and domestic economy and such things, and not thinking of them justly or adequately. They had not gotten the horizon of man's opportunity before their eyes, a marvelous horizon.

"No college graduates have ever gone out from any university with such sublime opportunities as open up to the graduates of universities and colleges this Spring, and the greater opportunities will open up before those who will go out next Spring. The world as never before is waiting for men and women thoroughly equipped."

TAFT AT BACCALAUREATE.

Heaps the Rev. Dr. Heridge Preach to Washington University Graduates.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Occupying the Lincoln pew at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, President Taft this afternoon heard the Rev. Dr. Heridge, a distinguished clergyman from Ottawa, Canada, preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of George Washington University. The President had entered the church before the long line of black-gowned men and women filed into the edifice.

Dr. Heridge was a companion of President Taft on the golf links at Murray Bay on numerous occasions last Summer.

LEPER SUSPECT COMING HERE.

Treatment for Early at the Skin and Cancer Hospital.

After nine months of enforced separation from his wife and children, and confinement in a small brick cottage on the Eastern Branch Reservation, Washington, D. C., John R. Early, whom the Washington health authorities have segregrated as a leper since last August, will probably be brought to this city this week and placed in the Skin and Cancer Hospital.

After returning from a final examination of Early yesterday, Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley of 531 Madison Avenue, who has never believed Early to be a leper at all and has been trying to obtain his freedom for the last month, wrote to the lawyer he has retained in Washington to make arrangements for the man's transfer.

Dr. Bulkley's action was taken only after he had received three letters. One of these was from Supt. Burns of the Skin and Cancer Hospital, who said that Early would readily be admitted into the hospital.

"We have had many cases of true leprosy in the hospital, often for considerable periods of time, dating back twenty years, and have never seen reason to fear the disease," the Superintendent adds.

The second letter received by Dr. Bulkley was from Dr. Walter Bensel of the Health Department. Dr. Bensel gives his permission for the admission of Early to the city, "as the Board of Health has never considered leprosy in this climate sufficiently contagious or infectious to require segregation."

The third letter was from Dr. William H. Parks, the pathologist of the Board of Health. It was written after Dr. Parks had examined under a microscope certain sections of Early's skin submitted to him by Dr. Bensel.

"There is certainly no suspicion of any leprosy bacillus in a single one of these sections," is the statement of the pathologist.

In view of these letters, Dr. Bulkley said last night that he believed more than ever that injustice was being done to Early by the Washington authorities in keeping him segregated against his will.

Shortly after Early's wife came to New York and pleaded with Dr. Bulkley to visit her husband in the Washington institution and determine whether he had leprosy or not Dr. Bulkley engaged Benjamin S. Minor of the law firm of Barry & Minor to look out for Early's interests.

Dr. Bulkley wrote to Mr. Minor last night directing him to take final steps to obtain Early's release, and as soon as these steps are successfully carried out to place Early in an automobile and bring him up to the Skin and Cancer Hospital here. Two men and one woman were treated for leprosy in the hospital during 1908.

Early will be allowed to see his wife, children, and friends freely here, according to Dr. Bulkley. The physician came back from Washington yesterday, more than ever convinced that instead of having leprosy, Early has merely a bad case of dermatitis venenata, which he contracted while working with a caustic liquor made from black ash in a North Carolina pulp mill, after leaving the United States Army subsequent to the Spanish war.

TWO MINISTERS CHANGE FAITH

Bishop Greer Ordains Eleven Deacons and Ten Priests.

Eleven Deacons and ten priests were ordained by Bishop David H. Greer in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday morning. In the number were two former Methodist ministers, who became Deacons of the Protestant Episcopal Church as a preliminary to their ordination to the ministry.

The small chapel in the crypt was filled early, and was insufficient to accommodate the large congregation that overflowed to the upper entrance.

The Rev. Dr. George William Douglas, one of the canons of the Cathedral, preached the sermon. The two newly created Deacons, who were formerly Methodist ministers, are Alvin Philip Knell and Charles Perley Tinker. Next year they expect to be ordained to the full priesthood. In the graduating class from the General Theological Seminary were James Steedman Holland of Missouri and Samuel Andrew Chapman of Kansas.

The other men received into the deaconate are William Irvine Hemphill, Victor William Morl, Dwight Worden Graham, Robert Erskine Campbell, Wilbur Larremore Caswell, Richard Waverly Baxter, and Kenneth Augustine Bray.

These deacons were elevated to the priesthood: Frederick Ernest Whitney, Theodore Andrews, Harold Livingston Reed Thomas, Frederick Turner Ashton, Samuel Raymond Brinkerhoff, James Godfrey Wilson, Jr., Duncan Hodge Browne, George Edwin Talmage, William Brown Lusk, and William Porkess.

HELD FOR CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Dealer in Oriental Goods Arrested by Secret Service Agents.

Martin Labe, a dealer in Oriental goods at 109 Washington Street, was arrested Saturday night by Special Agents Edward Chaim and Charles W. Smith of the Secret Service on a warrant charging him with making false Custom House entries relative to imported goods in October, 1907. The warrant for Labe's arrest was issued by United States Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist, Jr.

The details of the 1907 entries which caused Labe's arrest could not be learned yesterday. Labe was arrested at is home, 1,785 Madison Avenue, where he lived with his wife and eight children. Mrs. Labe last night declared that she had no idea of the nature of the charges against her husband.

Capt. Corcoran of the East 104th Street Police Station, where Labe is locked up, said he knew nothing about the case. Chaim and Smith, he said, brought Labe to the station about 7:30 o'clock Saturday night and asked that he be held until further notice. Labe was still locked up in that station last night.

Baseball To-day, 4:00 P. M.—American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit.—Adv.

All sorts of "athletics!"

More than 25 styles of the modern Summer underwear—athletic shirts and knee drawers.

Materials:—

White balbriggan, white cotton repp, fancy madras, nainsook, and "alfalfa linen," brown balbriggan, white lisle, cotton mesh, tan soisette, white linen, white and fancy mercerized cottons, ramie (pure linen) mesh, white silk.

Makes:—

Star—E. & W.—B. V. D.—Gotham—Delpark—Schlichten-Ramie, and others.

50c. to $3.50 a garment.

In the same line of reducing the weight of Summer clothing come "Vestless" suits.

Coats and trousers of tropical and semi-tropical weight, some for country and others for business wear.

$15 to $30.

When you see an "Arrow" advertised, remember it points to us.

We have all the "Arrows" as fast as they come out.

Two-for-a-quarter collars.

Motoring wear.

Yachting wear.

Tennis clothes and riding breeches.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,

Three Broadway Stores.

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at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	34th st.

LADY ABERDEEN ASKS FOR AID HERE

White Plague, She Tells Two New York Audiences, Threatens the Future of Ireland.

ARRIVES ON THE CEDRIC

On Her Way to Women's Conference at Montreal, She Speaks at Plymouth Church and the Catholic Club.

The Countess of Aberdeen, leader of the anti-tuberculosis movement in Ireland, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Cedric, to attend the International Conference of Women at Montreal, and to stir up a more lively interest among Americans in the battle against the white plague in Ireland.

The Countess seemed in good health as she stepped from the steamer. She was accompanied by her private secretary, Miss Dallas; Mrs. Oglivie Gordon, Corresponding Secretary to the Women's National Health Association of Ireland, of which the Countess is the head, and Sir William Thompson, physician in ordinary to Lord Aberdeen.

The Countess told the reporters she regretted her husband, Lord Aberdeen, had been prevented from coming here with her. He wanted to make the trip, she explained, but had to give up the idea.

"This is my twenty-first trip to your country," she continued. "You know I have many friends here. I shall keenly enjoy going about and renewing acquaintances. I want to interest all my American friends in the great work we are doing in Ireland to save the lives of our afflicted ones."

As she observed the reporters preparing to take notes the Countess laughed, and with a deprecatory wave of her hand exclaimed:

"You won't need to put that down now. You'll hear plenty of it from me before I leave your shores."

At the pier to greet the Countess were Mrs. H. G. Villard, John Greenup of the British Consulate, and Robert J. Collier, through whose influence the Countess was persuaded to speak last night at the Catholic Club. The Countess and her party were driven to the St. Regis, where she will stay until this afternoon.

After an afternoon made up of a series of little receptions at the hotel, the Countess went to Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, and then to the Catholic Club, in Central Park West. At Plymouth Church she was introduced by Mrs. Walter B. Moore, President of the Women's Club of Brooklyn, to an audience that filled the edifice.

The Countess reminded her hearers that Henry Ward Beecher, the former pastor of Plymouth Church, was a warm friend of herself and her husband. She would always remember, she said, hearing him preach in that very church. The Countess talked at Plymouth Church for nearly 45 minutes, and at 8:30 o'clock left in an automobile for the Catholic Club, where an audience that thronged the club's hall to the doors awaited her. She was accompanied to the club by Sir William Thompson, and he sat beside her on the platform. As the Countess was assisted to the platform the audience, made up largely of women, applauded her. She smiled and returned a graceful bow.

Edward J. McGuire presented the Countess, and she proceeded at once to tell of the work of saving Ireland's tuberculosis sufferers. The Countess spoke of the aid given the cause by the late Peter F. Collier, who, she said, had given $500 to start the first home to treat the afflicted ones.

"There is so much that can be done to prevent the suffering that this disease occasions," the speaker went on. "It is an affliction fraught with so much misery, yet just a little help gives the sufferers much relief.

"It has its sad side in the turning to America of many of Ireland's people. They come here to get away from the ravages of it. Some of them bring it to this country. If you would help conditions here you should give your aid to fight the trouble over in Ireland."

The Countess told her audience that out of 70,000 deaths in Ireland in the last year 12,000 had been from tuberculosis.

"If this keeps on and the ratio grows, as it must," said the Countess, "you can easily see what will become of Ireland. This is a preventable disease, but we must have the means with which to fight it."

The Countess explained that the crusade against the white plague in Ireland begins with the children, who are taught what to eat, and, above all, to keep clean.

"We have a babies' club there," she said, with a smile. "Do you have them here?"

There was a murmur of laughter, and the Countess remarked:

"Well, babies' clubs are very good things. We have the babies bring their mothers to the clubs, and while the mothers are sitting there we teach the babies how to live. Oh, it works very well in Ireland."

The hardest thing to teach the peasantry of Ireland, said the Countess, was to keep their windows open. It used to be the custom to keep the dwellings tightly closed, but now, the Countess said, Irish folk were beginning to find that fresh air was not so bad after all. It was a long step in the fight against tuberculosis, she declared, when fresh air was let into Ireland's homes.

The Countess found fault with the tendency among Irishmen to refrain from eating foods that would give proper sustenance.

"They used to subsist on meat and vegetables," she said, "but in recent years they have taken to stewed tea and white bread. We are telling them to stop this, and they are beginning to see the sense of it. To fight tuberculosis they must eat things that give strength, and stewed tea won't do."

Nathan Straus was sitting in the audience, and when the Countess referred to him as a benefactor of Ireland in having contributed to the maintenance of pure milk depots there was a round of vigorous applause.

In the tuberculosis crusade, the Countess said, there have been eighty districts established, each furnished with a corps of doctors and nurses, who go about giving all the aid they can to the peasantry. What is badly needed is sanitariums, where convalescent patients may be treated, and these, the Countess said, would be established as soon as money could be obtained.

FOR PURE MILK IN HUNGARY.

Straus in Paper Before Dairy Congress Urges Pasteurization.

BUDAPEST, June 7.—That time and persistence in present methods will certainly assure the extinction of the dairy industry and of the human race, was the statement made to-day by Nathan Straus, the New York philanthropist, who has been fighting tuberculosis for eighteen years. Mr. Straus, in a paper read before the International Dairy Congress, in session to-day at the Vigado, stated that tuberculosis persisted and spread among cattle and among people largely because of tuberculous milk.

"Eighteen years ago," said Mr. Straus, "I declared that it would soon be regarded as a crime to feed a young child upon milk that had not been pasteurized. I was optimistic. Intelligent farmers now regard it as folly to feed a calf or a pig with unpasteurized milk unless they know by the tuberculin test that the cow is free from tuberculosis, but Chicago is the only city in the world that takes such precautions to save its people from tuberculosis."

Mr. Straus said that bovine tuberculosis now cost the American farmer $14,000,000 a year, and the immediate killing of all the tuberculous dairy cows, if it could be effected, would cost a billion, but that pasteurization would infallibly kill the germs of tuberculosis and all other disease germs that might be in the milk.

Lost and Found advertisements. See Page 15.—Adv.

Why delay over the selection of a suitable vacation place? Consult the "Resort Announcements," Page 13, in The New York Times. Write early and have reservations made.—Adv.

WENTWORTH AGAIN WINNER.

Grand Circuit Performer Takes Honors in Speedway Brushes.

Compared with three or four previous weeks, the Sunday morning sport on the Speedway yesterday was rather tame. This was wholly due to the rough condition of the footing and the heavy going at certain spots. Saturday's heavy rains left the surface muddy, but some brushing became possible about noon, and several of the horsemen who were out with their fast steppers took full advantage of it. The attendance was as large as last Sunday, and there was enough to entertain them, although the contests started later than is customary.

The first brush of the day was between J. Blackburn Miller's Harold J. and William Farrell's Caballo, which the former won rather handily. In a start against P. Heirpershausen's Lemon Girl, Harold J. suffered defeat, and from that time on Mr. Miller kept his gray horse busy against his bay, Surprise, 2:18½, driven by a trainer, and won two closely contested brushes.

The best and closest brush of the day was between the gray horse Torreon, 2:16, driven by Trainer Ike Fleming and Andrew Crawford's Composer, 2:13¾. In the starting heat Composer led almost all the way, but near the finish the gray horse just nosed him out. In the repeat the Crawford trotter again took the lead at a good start and set a clip so fast that Torreon made a running break near the half and was badly beaten. There was no final heat.

Yesterday's newcomer was introduced to the Speedway by Fred Wright, who drove the Western pacer Harry C., Jr., 2:11, which has been raced in the Great Western Circuit during the past four seasons, and gained his record early in 1906. The stranger's first victory was from Torreon and another unidentified pacer. He showed good speed and Driver Wright ventured her against Mr. Murphy's Coast Marie, but the latter's clip was so fast that Harry C. broke near the finish after setting up a close pace to one of Speedway's fastest pacers. Harry C.'s last brush with S. T. De Lee's veteran Salle B., the pair starting off at top speed and going the whole distance so close to each other up to the finish that the real winner was disputed, but the majority of opinions declared Harry the winner by a neck.

Susie Mack's first brush yesterday was against J. W. Smith's young pacer Joneseey Smith, which the former won. The latter was also beaten by Caballo. E. B. McCaffney started with Salle B., but lost by a short margin at the finish. L. Stoelsing's bay gelding, Americus, had two closely contested brushes with Surprise, and won both rather handily, the latter losing the second heat through a break.

George H. Huber's Pandit family was represented yesterday by Arnold, driven by Mr. Huber, and Frankie and Helen, handled by two trainers. For a starter the first named beat Jonesey Smith and Frankie, but when the two Pandits met Caballo both suffered defeat. Helen Pandit was started against Hugh Riley's Luoy, but also suffered defeat. Lucy won a good three-cornered brush from Lemon Girl and Ministral Wilkes, the latter finishing as named. After these victories Mr. Riley started his mare against Charles Welland's Wentworth, 2:04½, and lost both brushes. Arnold Pandit beat Frankie, but the latter evened up matters by beating both Arnold and Helen in the very next brush. The veteran Princess Piquet was speeded, and later won her only brush from the black stallion Sport. P. Kennedy jogged Earl B. for some time, and lost the only brush he started in, the winner being Ministral Wilkes.

Among some of the well-known horses and drivers who were on the drive, but did not participate in the sport, were Joseph F. Gibbons, driving Claro and Lillie Wilkes; Thomas G. Hinds, with Ismalian and Mona Wilkes; W. B. Cornish, with Topsey; W. B. Clarke, driving Joe Jap; Thomas Lawson, with Jap; C. Hackett, who for the first time this Spring drove Sally A. to a two-man wagon; James Murphy, driving Free Advice, and James Campbell, with Susie G.

300,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

No Police Interference with Shows, and Only One Accident Reported.

Hundreds of the 300,000 or more people who visited Coney Island yesterday were in Surf Avenue, in the vicinity of West Twenty-second Street, when a team of horses dragging a delivery wagon, and driven by a young man, knocked down and ran over two-year-old Allen Levine, who was playing in front of his home in Surf Avenue, near West Twenty-second Street. Women screamed and men sprang toward the wagon, and the driver, in evident fear of rough handling, fled.

Allen was lifted out from under the wagon and laid upon the sidewalk, where several women cared for him until Dr. Westenberg came from the Coney Island Reception Hospital. The surgeon found him badly bruised, and suffering from possible internal injuries. It is probable that he will recover.

The police sent out a general alarm for the driver, and took charge of the abandoned team. This was really about all the work that they had to do yesterday. The crowd, although a big one, was orderly, and except for the capture of several pickpockets by some Headquarters detectives there were almost no arrests.

One innovation, however, was the placing of the squad of motor cycle and bicycle policemen on the approaches to the island under charge of one man, Sergt. Van Cleef, who, mounted upon a motor cycle also, rode around and supervised his men. The result was that there was very little speeding on Ocean Parkway and Fort Hamilton and Twenty-second Avenues. There were few arrests, however, as the policemen warned every driver once before making an arrest.

On the island itself there was no interference by the police and the various shows ran unmolested as on week days.

The Coward Shoe

Children's Shoes

Compare the COWARD GOOD SENSE SHOE with the foot of a child and note how perfectly it shapes itself to the lines of the natural foot.

RESULT: A shoe that is comfortable, flexible and easy; one that supports the ankle and holds the arch up in its proper shape.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,

268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.

(NEAR WARREN STREET.)

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

AMERICAN HORSES CARRY TOP WEIGHTS

Sir Martin Has 119 Pounds in Royal Hunt Cup Event.

BALLOT AT HEAD OF LIST

With 133 Pounds; Colin, 130; Priscillian, 128—Englishmen Surprised at Handicappers' Estimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6.—With their successes of the last week the American racing stables in England once more are claiming the special attention of the racing public. The handicap for the Royal Hunt Cup, to be run June 16, is the chief matter of current interest, and the weights allotted to the American horses are causing much surprise and comment.

Ballot, Colin, and Priscillian are the three top weights, with 133, 130, and 128 pounds, respectively, though none of these yet has made an appearance here. The fact that they are at the head of the list, in which out of the first fifteen horses eight are Americans and one a French bred horse, is a circumstance which, even in the language of The London Times, "is disturbing to those who believe in the distinct superiority of English animals."

Upon Sir Martin has been placed 119 pounds, which is admitted to be an extremely heavy burden for a three-year-old, justified only by the handicappers assuming that if Winan's colt had not met with an accident at Epsom he would have won the Derby.

The highest weight ever before carried by a winning three-year-old in the Royal Hunt Cup was 108 pounds, with which Harry McCallmont's Suspender won in 1902. With 119 pounds the American colt has been given an unprecedented task. Nevertheless he heads the list in the future betting at 10 to 1.

VANDERBILT COLT BACKED.

$1,000 to $5,000 Bet Twice on Oversight for French Derby and Grand Prix.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 6.—Notwithstanding the law prohibiting bookmaking in France, there has been some heavy betting in future books on the two great events of the French turf, and to-day at Chantilly two bets, each of $1,000 to $5,000, that William K. Vanderbilt's colt Oversight will win the double event, the French Derby and Grand Prix de Paris, were made.

The French Derby, properly the Prix du Jockey Club, is to be run next Sunday at Chantilly. It is at a mile and a half. The Grand Prix de Paris, at one mile and about seven furlongs, to be run on Sunday, June 27, this season, is the most valuable race in the world, worth 300,000f., or $60,000, aside from a contingency of 20,000f. additional should the winner be a horse bred in France.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Oversight, by the American stallion Halma, dam First Sight, is eligible for the extra prize, as he was bred by the owner at his French stud. Mr. Vanderbilt has led the winning list in France for several years, and should he win the double event named in the wagers, he will again take a commanding place at the head of the list.

Year Ends at Pennington Seminary.

PENNINGTON, N. J., June 6.—The baccalaureate sermon to the senior class of the seminary at this place was delivered to-day in the Shaw Memorial Chapel by Dr. Jahu De Witt Miller of Philadelphia. At 6 o'clock this evening a song service was held on the campus.

KOH-I-NOOR Pencil Points

No. 3

The Proof of their Superiority is in every Pencil.

Made in Austria—known, sold and used everywhere. 10c. ea., $1 a doz. 17 different degrees—an exactly right one for every Purpose and Paper, and each degree always the same. Be sure you get the genuine, stamped "KOH-I-NOOR." Any good stationer can supply you. L. & C. Hardtmuth Estab. 1790 34 E. 23d St., N.Y.C.

NEW HAMMER RECORD FOR JOHN FLANAGAN

Irish-American Hurls 16-Pound Missile a Distance of 174 Feet 3⅜ Inches.

AHEARNE MAKES LONG JUMP

A. A. U. Conditions Not Observed and Record Thrown Out—Big Crowd Sees Games at Celtic Park.

John J. Flanagan of the Irish-American Athletic Club yesterday created a new world's record with the sixteen-pound hammer thrown from a seven-foot circle at the Bricklayers and Masons' games, Celtic Park, Long Island City. He hurled the hammer 174 feet 3⅜ inches. The former record from a seven-foot circle, 173 feet 7 inches, was held by Matthew McGrath of the New York Athletic Club, and was made at Montreal in 1907. McGrath was second to Flanagan yesterday, with a throw of 161 feet 9 inches.

A steel tape was used to measure Flanagan's throw, and, as all the requirements were carried out in the presence of several Amateur Athletic Union officers, the record will undoubtedly stand as official. This is the first time the steel tape has been used at Celtic Park this season outside of the Irish-American A. C. games, and as a result this is the first record to be recognized. The hammer was weighed before and after the throw.

Daniel Ahearne, a clubmate of Flanagan, also broke a record, but as the conditions laid down by the Amateur Athletic Union were not observed, the record will not be allowed. Ahearne, in the running hop, step, and jump, covered 51 feet 4⅝ inches, which is eighteen inches better than the record.

The games, which attracted a crowd of nearly 4,000 persons, were well contested throughout, and the finishes of many of the events were close. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. J. Reynolds, unattached, (9 yards;) W. Cooke, Mohawk A. C., (6 yards,) second; J. J. McSweeney, Irish-American A. C., (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:09 3-5.

Three-Mile Run, Open to A. A. U. Members of Bricklayers' Union.—Won by C. E. Nelson, Northwestern A. C.; Fred Lorz, Mohawk A. C., second; Phil Lorz, Mohawk A. C., third. Time—16:14 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Frank Riley, Irish-American A. C., (40 yards;) W. De Baum, Mohawk A. C., (90 yards,) second; Frank Wright, Pastime A. C., (90 yards,) third. Time—4:25 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Tepin, Clark House, (17 yards;) C. Webb, unattached, (18 yards,) second; W. Robbins, Irish-American A. C., (3 yards,) third. Time—0:31 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. E. Bell, Mohawk A. C., (48 yards;) C. Finneran, unattached, (42 yards,) second; E. J. Sweeney, Pastime A. C., (24 yards,) third. Time—1:37.

Three-Mile Run, Limited Handicap.—Won by T. J. Collins, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) Eugene Smith, Mohawk A. C., (120 yards,) second; W. Burke, Mott Haven A. C., (115 yards,) third. Time—15:22.

600-Yard Run, Apprentice Boys Bricklayers' Union.—Won by G. Devine; F. Callahan, second; C. E. Nelson, third. Time—1:26.

880-Yard Walk, Closed to Walking Delegates of Trade Unions.—Won by John Gill, Union 137; W. Browning, Union 137, second. Time—4:28.

Throwing the Discus, Handicap.—Won by J. H. Duncan, Mohawk A. C., (15 feet,) distance, 137 feet 8 inches; Martin J. Sheridan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) distance, 136 feet 7 inches, second; J. McLaughlin, Loughlin Lyceum, (21 feet,) distance, 131 feet 6 inches, third.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by John J. Flanagan, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) distance, 174 feet 3⅜ inches; Matt McGrath, New York A. C., (scratch,) distance, 161 feet 9 inches, second; Ben Sherman, New York A. C., (15 feet,) distance, 148 feet 5 inches, third.

Running Hop, Step, and Jump, Handicap.—Won by Daniel Ahearne, Irish-American A. C., (scratch,) distance, 51 feet 4⅝ inches; C. Degherty, St. Mathew's T. A. B., (6 feet,) distance, 50 feet 4½ inches, second; Emil Von Elling, Mohawk A. C., (5 feet,) distance, 50 feet 3½ inches, third.

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32x4	25.25	5.10
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CORBIN — 1,888 Broadway, (63d St.) Phone 5903 Columbus.
ELMORE — A. Elliott Ranney Co., B'way at 61st St., N. Y. Phone 3850 Col.
FRONTENAC — Abendroth & Root Mfg. Co. Sales Offices 1,621 B'way. Phone 5177 Col. J. J. Evans, Agt.
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THE CURRENCY.

It would be easier to look for than to find obscure reasons for Mr. SCHIFF'S caution regarding the condition of the currency. "It is already now feared that unless this question is promptly dealt with we shall only be again heaping up new fuel which in times to come will bring on another conflagration." Even before Mr. SCHIFF arrived some thought they saw signs that the match was being applied to the fuel. And upon the day of his arrival facts were published which support his statements made in ignorance of them.

He could not know when he spoke that the "money" in circulation was the maximum for the Nation's history. But notoriously the country has now no need for such a volume, at a time when freight cars are idle by the hundred thousand. There can be no urgent need for currency when we are exporting gold by tens of millions, and yet when there is simultaneously an increase of gold in circulation owing to the Treasury's compulsory disbursements. Especially absurd, and alarming, is it that under such conditions National banknotes should be in circulation in growing volume. It ought not to be necessary to argue this point. But if anybody is disposed to defend the superfluous issue under such conditions of the "best" currency in the world, he might be asked to explain why the redemptions of banknotes for May were $47,686,255. That is more than double the redemptions of 1907. Then there was real demand for banknotes, which could only be had to a total $86,000,000 less than now. People kept them in their pockets and tills for use then; now the banks are working them off on each other through the Treasury as fast as they can, partly because they have no use for them, and partly in order to get reserve money at a time when gold is being exported. If the redemption meant cancellation it would be welcome lessening of the monetary circulation. But not a note is redeemed in any true sense. Every banknote is sent out again, and, as far as the speculators can manage, is "immobilized" by loans upon securities—last week $26,000,000. The stock market can be counted upon to absorb every loose dollar, and to yield the dollars back again, in case of necessity, but, alas! at the cost of a convulsion.

We are still sore at the recollection of our sufferings because we could not get money enough, but the recurrence of that experience, bitter as it was, ought not to dim that more distant recollection of more grievous wounds through an excessive supply of "money." The existing surplus of cash is not like the old, either in volume or quality, but what should be said if for any reason there should be an issue of the half billion emergency notes all ready in the storehouse at Washington? Their least effect would be to emphasize Mr. SCHIFF'S warnings. Unfortunately the tendency is not toward amendment. So authoritative a source of information as the circular of the City Bank forecasts that the present extraordinary session of Congress will "safeguard" the note-issuing privilege attaching to existing bonds. Already $731,000,000 of 2 per cents have been issued at prices above what the bonds would have brought without that privilege, which, therefore, assumes the quality of a vested right in the eyes of the holders of those bonds, which have cost them, say, $30,000,000 more than they are worth. The Government credit would suffer if the 2 per cents fell below par, and the banknotes based upon them would need additional collateral. Accordingly the market for them must be protected, and the circular suggests that the circulation tax should be reduced further.

Possibly these observations may be taken as the views of the Chairman of the Monetary Commission. They are not welcome views, nor do they deserve welcome. The country seems to have begun a spree, but the appropriate remedy is bromides, not a hair of the dog. It is not true that the credit of the Government would suffer if the 2 per cents fell below par. No Government in the world can float 2 per cents at par, and other nations' credit is not affected by the selling of their securities below par. It is a question of the worth of money, not of the soundness of credit. A price over par for United States 2s is a delusion and snare, the value of such independence. To which has betrayed the country into its present false position, and has caused the National banks to rally to the defense and perpetuation of a system which ought to be ended, because a bond-secured currency cannot be mended. Probably the country would not grudge relief for the National banks in their unfortunate investment. That would be a small price to pay for freedom from our currency complications. But if no step forward toward true reform can be taken, at least no step backward should be taken. The present situation is as bad as we can stand. Nothing should be done to assist future issues of bond-secured banknotes. This will necessitate the issuing of Government bonds for what they will bring in the money market. That step should be taken unhesitatingly, with the understanding, moreover, that the buyers, whoever they are, shall not be applicants for relief under the poor law under any pretext.

MILLIONAIRES.

There are two sorts of millionaires, those who surprise other people by the amount of their possessions, and those who "cut up" for less than is expected. One of the former sort died in London the other day, and his will created four new millionaires. There can be no doubt of the solidity of a fortune for which $5,000,000 is paid as a first installment of death duty. It is always interesting to know how such wealth is accumulated. In this case the gentleman was a benefactor—he always had ready cash, which he would pay to those who had property which they were compelled to liquidate and were unable to do so without his help. That he got the property, which afterward turned out to be worth more than he paid, is proof that he paid more than anybody else would. Hence his benevolence. As his operations were conducted in the public market he never knew, perhaps, whom he benefited, and no suggestion of business reproach is cast upon his memory. It is pure sentimentalism to suggest that inferences of ruin to others in any way blemish such bargains.

There are not a few such millionaires among ourselves. There is a lumber merchant worth several times as much as the one just mentioned, whose existence was such a surprise to Londoners. It would be interesting to know how many Americans would be equally surprised if they should learn his name at the death of the former lumber cruiser and present dealer in log privileges whose wealth rivals even CARNEGIE'S. Only a few years ago a leather merchant died, and even "the swamp" was surprised by his millions, although their total would now be thought not remarkable. Pittsburg deluged us with millionaires a few years ago, and, according to the gossip of the "Street," some of them when they die will cause surprise by the scantiness of their savings. That these unknown millionaires are so retiring is not singular. The beggar, the swindler, and the tax gatherer lie in wait for them at every corner. The poor are accustomed to think that every man's hand is against them—the rich men know it. The wise man's prayer is that he shall have neither poverty nor riches, but a sufficiency, above all a sufficiency of work, and interest in his work. That is true wealth which purchases interest in life without excess of cares. Enough to raise a man above sordid cares is enough, and there is no land in the world where there are more men rich in that sense than in the United States.

MR. TAFT AS A PARTY LEADER.

There was a logical significance to the words of the Hon. FRANKLIN MACVEAGH in his speech in Chicago on Saturday evening of which Mr. ALDRICH and "Aldrich's men" would do well, it seems to us, to take note. The Secretary of the Treasury holds what, in view of the pending issues, is the most important post in the Administration, after the President, and the one nearest to the President in all that concerns those issues. In him the President must naturally and almost inevitably trust; if he be the right man, they must work together; clearly they are working together, and the utterances of the Secretary must be taken as a message from the President himself. It is a message to the business men of the Nation especially, and to the Nation generally. It is, if you look into it a little carefully, a curious message.

Consider the situation. Congress has been in extraordinary session for some dozen weeks. The House has passed a tariff bill which is very far from being a fulfillment of the pledges of the party, sincerely accepted and indorsed by the President. The Senate has had presented to it by its Finance Committee, and will undoubtedly pass, a bill much worse than the House bill, a more extreme, unscrupulous, and offensive violation of party pledges than the House dared to commit. In the House and in the Senate a certain number of Republicans, protectionists by conviction, but outraged by the enormities of the leaders' policy, and unwilling to face the popular resentment they feel sure will be visited on the work of the majority, have labored vainly but valiantly to defeat that policy. In this they have exercised "independent thought and action in the party," have aimed at "the party's progress and liberalization," and "sought through the party to answer the deliberate and wise demands of the Nation." It is at this moment that the leading member of the Cabinet takes occasion publicly to declare that the President, as a party leader, cannot fail to understand this declaration he adds the following pregnant remark:

> And you and I must agree—for we cannot escape the conclusion—that it might become at any time the duty of any great party leader to create for his party a new majority and control.

This language reads unusually like a threat. It is not the language of an Administration that in excusing itself accuses itself. Rather it is an explanation in form, a defiance in spirit and intent. It goes great lengths. Mr. TAFT has been but three months in the White House and his Secretary goes out into the "Middle West," where it is conceded that the vote decisive of the fate of the Republican Party is cast and is to be cast, proclaims the President a "great party leader," and proceeds to define the conditions under which it may become his "duty to create for his party a new majority and control." Mark, too, that, if those conditions are not declared actually to exist, they are recognized as existing in part and likely to exist completely in the near future. They are arising in connection with the tariff. If the people are not satisfied with the work of the party, if they do not get "what the protectionist Republican Party promised in its last year's platform as interpreted by its candidate for the Presidency," the party will have to face the fulfillment of these conditions. In the meantime "it is talking against the wind to argue that the revision expected is not a revision down."

There are in Mr. MACVEAGH'S words touches of emphasis that the leaders are not likely to overlook. "This Administration will be conciliatory if you do not ask it to give up a principle or to go back on its promises. Neither of these things will it do." The principle and the promises are entirely plain. The principle is that the tariff duties shall not exceed the difference in the cost of production abroad and at home; the promise is that the tariff bill to which the President will consent to put his name shall provide a revision down where that principle requires. It is notorious that the bill now pending in the Senate ignores and flouts the principle the President has announced. There has not been the faintest pretext of an effort to ascertain how the principle would work, much less to apply it. When the President laid before the Senate information from Germany throwing light on this principle, Mr. ALDRICH could think of nothing better to do than angrily to scold its authors for their "impertinence." As for the promise of revision down to which the President attaches such sanctity, the leaders frankly and shamelessly repudiate it. So far as they are concerned all the country will get in satisfaction of the promise will be as Dead Sea fruit.

Mr. TAFT cannot sign a tariff bill such as Mr. ALDRICH will send to him if possible without giving up his principles and going back on his promises. "Neither of these things," says Mr. MACVEAGH, "will he do." And beyond this statement rises the portentous reference to the President's duty "to create for his party a new majority and control."

WHY NOT USE OUR MAGICIANS?

The astounding fact was divulged, at the dinner of the Society of American Magicians last week, that there are 20,000 of those wonderfully gifted fellows in this country, men who can pick gold coins out of the thin air, pull a ton or two of dress goods, a gross of American flags, and a live pig out of a casual silk hat, palm live goldfish, and hatch handkerchiefs out of hens' eggs. Twenty thousand experts in the art of mystifying their fellow-men, whose dexterity, invariably accompanied by pleasing conversational gifts, is employed only for diversion. No feat of the Spiritualists, hypnotists, clairvoyants, or so-called healers is more remarkable than the tricks these fellows can play on the vision and imagination of a roomful of normal human beings.

The gravest troubles the French Government encountered in its early efforts to pacify Algiers were caused by the influence of the native magicians. The experiment of sending ROBERT-HOUDIN and his son, both expert conjurers, to show the Algerians how much more astonishing the repertory of acknowledged trickery was than the mysteries they had been accustomed to, proved very successful. It seems that our army of professional mystifiers might be employed to the same purpose among the unenlightened dupes of the charlatans who infest this country.

Wherever a pretentious impostor, claiming occult powers, is gulling the people, a free exhibition of the same sort of thing, confessedly produced by acquired skill, would have a wholesome effect. This is no joke. Our 20,000 magicians might well be employed to educate the masses and lift them out of the rut of superstition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Plausible but for the Pledge.

It is hard to believe in the literal accuracy of the statement that HENRY C. FRICK, having seen an old employe of the Carnegie Steel Company entering one of the mills to begin work in a state of intoxication, was so much grieved or alarmed by the deplorable spectacle that he at once consulted with his fellow-Directors, and, with their approval, drew up a pledge of total abstinence from alcohol, which will have to be signed by every man who hereafter enters the company's employ and by the 60,000 already in its service.

That Mr. FRICK might have been moved by such a sight to take steps to eliminate drunkards from his force of workers is probable enough. The nature of the work in steel mills is of a kind to demand sobriety on the part of all the workers, not only as the condition essential to efficiency and safety from the individual point of view, but also as necessary for the avoidance of accidents to laborers in full possession of their senses. In this respect the business is something like that of the railways, and those corporations, as well as not a few other large employers, long since decided that any man who drinks cannot either enter or remain in their service. The reasonableness of this requirement has never been questioned, even by those whose regard for "personal liberty" is most meticulous, and if the managers of iron works everywhere should become preachers of temperance in this extremely effective way, not only would nobody object, but they would be warmly commended by everybody except, perhaps, the manufacturers of intoxicants, and neither their preferences nor their interests are worthy of a moment's consideration in any argument.

The Pittsburg dispatch excites doubt only by its announcement that the men are to sign a pledge—are to swear that they will drink no more. The employer who demanded that would be going beyond his rights, and we do not understand that even the railways, which, properly enough, were the first to ask and are the most rigid in insisting that their servitors shall not use intoxicants at any time, demand the humiliating formality of an attested oath. They content themselves with announcing conditions of employment and a warning of the instant discharge which will follow violation of those conditions. Presumably Mr. FRICK contemplates nothing more than that.

Going even so far, he would work an enormous reform and be doing temperance work of the very best kind. Toleration of the drunkard is growing steadily less in all branches of industry and in all classes of society. When it entirely disappears there will be no more need for prohibition laws, and such little drunkenness as is left will take its destined place among diseases the victims of which are to be cured when that is possible and shut up in asylums when their cases are beyond remedy.

Disquieting News from Africa.

"This morning Mr. ROOSEVELT spent some time shooting monkeys." "KERMIT ROOSEVELT killed two large specimens." "Major MEARNS occupied his time shooting birds." These sentences, cabled from far Nairobi, are not pleasant reading, nowadays, even for those of us who are not victims of the zoophil-psychosis, who still have a considerable remnant of the hunting instinct and of that joy in the chase upon which the very existence of our ancestors for innumerable centuries depended, and who realize that, now as always, it is nature's plan that her higher and stronger and wiser children should live—with a good deal of incidental killing—upon those that are lower and weaker and more foolish.

Just the same there is nowadays a rather general feeling that for the slaughter of animals some better excuse is needed than the fun of it, and even when the better excuse exists in the shape of a need for the best of foods, which is meat, most of us regard the actual butchery as a distasteful or repulsive task, to be performed out of sight and by men at whom we look a little askance and from something of an elevation. Our sense of compunction has as yet hardly begun to be stirred in behalf of the fishes, but the hunting of birds and animals by those in no need of them as food has come for many, and is coming for more, to excite the recoil which would be experienced if one heard of a man who, knowing what goes on in the stockyards, should take a hand in the ugly business as a diversion and out of mere liking for it.

More and more does Mr. ROOSEVELT'S hunting create an analogous impression in sensitive minds. Something of this may be due to lack of care on the part of the Boswells in the field with him—to their failure to emphasize constantly the scientific side of the expedition. For instance, if, instead of "shooting monkeys," he had "secured specimens of the colubus species," it would have been the same thing, but not so bad—not such unpleasant reading. And we do wish that Mr. ROOSEVELT would make a little clearer the distinction between a "faunal naturalist" and the man who kills for sport. Even more do we wish that he had taken his vacation somewhere else and in some other way. The benefits which science will receive from his trip will hardly make up for all the things which a man so active and able might have done for the world and himself in a whole year.

Apparently War Was Unnecessary.

Not all will agree with the eminent Mr. PRATT, who says that the street car strike in Philadelphia was "a fair fight, fairly won." It seems to have been fought in a most lawless way and to have been won, not at all on the merits of the points at issue, but by political pressure exerted on the company in order that the present City Government might not be imperiled.

Be that as it may, the victory of the strikers seems to have been practically complete, and it cannot be denied that they claimed and secured nothing outrageous or unreasonable. Not unnaturally, they objected to being on duty sixteen hours a day as the condition of getting ten hours of paid work, and an increase of wages from 21 to 22 cents an hour will not enable them to do much rolling in luxury. Nor is there any obvious objection to letting them buy their uniforms where they please instead of from one tailor selected by the company.

The pity is that these things could not have been gained in a more sensible and less expensive way than going to war for them.

IN THE CHILDREN'S COURT.

Oh say,
If you've never been down Children's Court way
On a busy day,
Don't go;
Stay away!
Shoving and crowding and sweating;
Ill-smelling and tainting;
Bad air
Everywhere;
Women and children fainting!
There they must go,
The Law has commanded them;
There they must know
What Justice has handed them!
Handed out to small offenders
In the form of legal tenders
What no doubt was coming to them
As a fair allotment due them
For the numerous offenses
Charged to youthful moods and tenses!
But say,
In civilized communities to-day
Is Justice so blind
That she cannot smell?
Or so unkind
That she cannot tell
When women and children suffer
For lack of decent care
In the narrow lines
Of a room's confines
That shut out space and air?
Ah, poverty's a grinding curse,
And more's the pity
When a great, big city
Is so darned poor it couldn't do worse
In providing for those
To whom it owes
Decent accommodation.
Let us pause in contemplation,
Just a moment for reflection—
And say
If there is no other way,
Let us take up a collection.
My scat!
Who'll pass the hat?

W. J. LAMPTON. New York, June 4, 1909.

THE CANNIBAL'S DIET.

It Is Not the Only Logical Refuge for the Flesh-Eater.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Hereward Carrington asserts in to-day's TIMES that the anti-vegetarians have never answered the question why meat should be of greater nutritive value to the human being than food derived from the vegetable kingdom, even granting that both are inferior to the dish the cannibal enjoys most. But why on earth should they bother with such a question? Does not the burden of proof rest entirely with the vegetarians as long as humanity without any ill effects whatever uses meat? Of course the vegetarians dispute this last statement, but dissenting is not proving. They might point to the authority of some medical "star" supporting their ideas, but that again means nothing, because there are just as many and more experts on the other side, and the medical authorities will continue to disagree on this question as they do on the alcohol problem just as long as they have representatives on each side of the fence.

But the main line of argument offered by the vegetarians is of an ethical, or, rather, a sentimental nature. The poor animal was made to enjoy life and nature as well as man, they say. What, then, pray, were milk and eggs made for, not to ask what the flower-bearing herb was made for? Are butter, cheese, &c., going to disappear from the vegetarian bill of fare? Perhaps the vegetarian could give up even this for his mistaken principle. But by all means, he says, let us eliminate the unnecessary suffering inflicted upon the animal world by the man-brute. But how do you know that the suffering in the vegetable kingdom is less than among the animals! We only understand the feelings of those living beings that resemble us most.

Modern science has recently established that trees and herbs are endowed with faculties much nearer those of the animals than we ever dreamed of. Only a short time ago we had no knowledge whatever of the nutritive value of a great many varieties of microbes which we devour by the millions every day. How stop this mass-killing, and where draw the line between the animals so small that their death on the altar of man is of no consequence and those that must be saved from suffering, when our arbitrary rulings always are dependent upon the limitations of our power of perception! In this year of celebration of the work of Darwin let us not forget that all life is kindred.

Vegetarianism rests on the misconception shared by many utopian thinkers that evolution may go on without suffering and pain. Suffering may be ameliorated, but never eliminated. It serves its divine purpose. The worm killing the herb, the chicken the worm, and man the chicken are all links in the same eternal chain. Why, the entire universe is built on this very principle. Whether man in "subduing" the earth feeds on herbs, microbes, or higher animals is a matter of choice, but ethically equally justified. Only a narrow mind will find anything more repulsive in the flesh of an animal than in the fibers of an herb, and if the cannibal theory is right, it would be one reason more not to give up meat as a food, because its constitution is more like that of human flesh than the composition of the vegetable product is. And if the number of transformations of the raw material is any measure of the attractiveness of a food, it certainly seems to me that the flesh of a cow that feeds on vegetables is just as clean, if not cleaner, than that of a strawberry drawing its nourishment directly from an animal fertilizer. J. E. FRIES.

Glen Ridge, N. J., June 4, 1909.

RARE BEASTS' HABITAT.

Col. Roosevelt Camps Where Okapi and White Rhinoceri Disported.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not often break into print, but I am impelled to do so in this instance by the statements and information incorporated in the article about the latest trophies of Mr. Roosevelt's potent weapon printed recently in your columns and attributed to Prof. C. Roy Andrews of the Natural History Museum.

The points upon which I must differ from Prof. Andrews are in his remarks about the okapi and its habitat.

The famous specimens, or rather small portion of the okapi, discovered by Sir Harry Johnston, one-time Governor of Uganda, came from the Semliki Range between Albert and Albert Edward Nyanzas, lakes which are almost exactly upon the boundary between the Congo Free State and the Uganda Protectorate. I have made maps of that region and have read Sir Harry's own account of the discovery and the recital of its appearance and habits gained from the natives.

Also the tenth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica contains a description and a beautifully colored and (I should think) accurate picture of the animal. It seems to me not at all impossible that Mr. Roosevelt should capture a stray specimen near where he is last reported to be, which is in the same latitude and at about the same elevation above the sea as the Semliki region. The same remarks apply to the white rhinoceroses as to habitat, as little is known about the wandering propensities of either animal, though their rarity and shyness over a wide range of territory is unquestioned. Mr. F. C. Selous and Mr. F. J. Viljoen, professional great game hunters, who have had articles in your valuable paper I believe, confirm my opinion in the above statements.

Mr. Roosevelt's success in gaining such specimens in toto and alive would be a great achievement and would put him near the head of the honor list. It would not be nearly so impossible as Prof. Andrews seems to think. Here's to his success in attaining complete specimens and data about both animals!

FREDERICK W. MOORE.

New York, June 4, 1909.

A LARGER CHILDREN'S COURT.

It Requires the Erection of a Special Building.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement now on foot under the direction of Justice Hoyt of the Court of Special Sessions and the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to obtain proper quarters for the Children's Court deserves the attention and encouragement of all citizens interested in the uplift of the masses. The situation is so bad that temporary relief must be found at once. This will have to come through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it should come promptly. The urgent, pressing need for it was shown on Tuesday, when over 200 juvenile offenders were arraigned and parents and witnesses in many cases were unable even to get inside the doors of the present quarters at Third Avenue and Eleventh Street.

The city authorities, however, should not be content with temporary relief. The Children's Court should have a new building of its own. The anomaly of the present situation is far from pleasing to contemplate. The city which established the first Children's Court in the world in a separate building houses it literally in a barn. Chicago, Philadelphia, and other large cities which followed the lead of the metropolis in this matter have provided commodious special quarters for their Children's Courts.

Within a decade we have built at great cost a veritable palace of justice for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. No one objects to this. It is right that the Appellate Court should have a home commensurate with its dignity. But the Children's Court should not be neglected. Who shall say that the care of the Children's Court is of less importance? The Appellate Justices deal with great questions, but they involve generally property and money and abstruse points of law. The Children's Court involves the character of the future citizen. The issues bound up in its work are such as affect most vitally the life of the community. Its needs should be one of the prime concerns of the city authorities.

A MEMBER OF THE S. P. C. C.

New York, June 4, 1909.

WEST POINT'S GRADUATION.

One Hundred Officers for Our Army; Two for the Chinese.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, June 5.—This is graduating week at West Point, and next Friday an even hundred new officers will be given to the army by the Military Academy. The class which on that day will receive its diplomas from the Secretary of War numbers 102 members, but two are Chinamen of noble birth, who by a special act of Congress and at the request of the Chinese Government were allowed to enter the academy. They are Ting C. Chen and Ying H. Wen, who will return to their country to assist in the creation of a land force that shall be worthy of the Chinese Empire.

The week's exercises will begin to-morrow, and will last until noon Friday, after which the corps will go to New York to attend in a body one of the Broadway plays. The exercises will, as always, be interesting, and will vary from military outdoor calisthenics to the impressive graduation exercises of the First Class next Friday morning. Athletics will play an important part in the festivities during the week, there being an outdoor track meet on Tuesday and the annual baseball game with Colgate on Wednesday afternoon. Tuesday night a problem involving the attack and defense of West Point, land and naval, will be worked out.

The class that is to be graduated this year is one of the best turned out at West Point in years. It has done as much for the prestige of the academy in athletics as any class in the institution's history. Some of the best football players the academy has ever known are among the graduates. Wallace C. Philoon, Captain of the team that beat the Navy last November, is one of them, as are also his associates on that team—Johnson, Moss, Nix, Greble, and Stearns. In baseball the academy will lose Capt. Mountford of this year's victorious team, in addition to Layman, the Hawaiian catcher; Meyer, Deevers, and Teague, all of whom were on the first team. Simpson, Greble, Hanna, and Harding are among the members of the champion fencing team who are to graduate.

At the final graduation exercises Friday in Cullum Hall, Gen. Horace Porter, a graduate of the academy and ex-Ambassador to France, will deliver the oration. At the conclusion of his address Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson will speak and deliver the diplomas.

The programme for the week, as approved by Col. Scott, the Superintendent, follows:

Monday, June 7.—Outdoor military calisthenics, 2:30 P. M. Exercise in practical military engineering. Exhibition drill in constructing a pontoon bridge, 3:40 P. M.

Tuesday, June 8.—Outdoor athletic meet, 9 A. M. Exercises in military signaling and field telegraphy, second class, 3:30 P. M. Machine gun, mountain artillery, and pack train drill on target range, 4:30 P. M. Night problem, attack and defense of West Point, (land and naval,) 8 P. M.

Wednesday, June 9.—School of the trooper, in riding hall, 10 A. M. Military gymnastics, in gymnasium, fourth class, 11 A. M. Field artillery drill, 2 P. M. Baseball game with Colgate, 3 P. M.

Thursday, June 10.—Field artillery target practice, 10:30 A. M. Battalion drill, 5 P. M. Graduation parade, 6 P. M.

Friday, June 11.—Graduation, 10:30 A. M.

Next Saturday the Summer encampment of the cadets will be established. It will be known as Camp Delafield in honor of the late Gen. Richard Delafield, who was Superintendent of the academy from September, 1838, to August, 1845.

TRAPPIST LEADERS HERE.

Heads of the Order in This Country and Germany Visit Mgr. Lavelle.

Two distinguished members of the Trappists' order are visiting here as guests of Mgr. Lavelle at the Archdiocesan residence on Madison Avenue. They are the Rev. Edmond M. Obrecht, Abbot of the Abbey of Our Lady of Gethsemane, Gethsemane, Ky., and the Most Rev. D. Augustine Marre, who comes from Constance, Germany, where he is Bishop and Abbot General of the Trappist order there.

Bishop Marre came here to visit his children, as the members of the Trappist order are known to one another. In the abbey, which is bare of all carpets and contains little furniture, the monks live. They sleep in gowns, and chant the prayers each morning when the rising bell sounds at 2 o'clock.

About 8 o'clock at night every one is asleep. The fields around the monastery comprise 1,700 acres, and all kinds of vegetables, and poultry are raised by the monks. At the entrance to the monastery a large sign hangs over the heavy iron gate, which bears this inscription: "If you desire to enter here leave your body at the door. Here there is space only for the soul."

In the dining room at meals the monks come marching in and take their places, which have names marked upon them. A knife, tin cup, and plate is laid, and the bread, which is, of course, brown, is passed to them. Meat, fish, and eggs are forbidden them.

NEWEST CAR EXPERIMENT.

Third Avenue Company Will Try Gasoline and Storage Battery Motive Power

The Third Avenue Railroad Company intends to do away with horse cars. With the idea of trying a new motive power it has ordered experimental cars of two kinds to be placed in service. One a gasoline electric, is to be built on the principal of an automobile, in the other a storage battery will furnish the power.

These cars will be tried on the horse car lines belonging to the company in the downtown section and also along Manhattan Avenue and 110th Street. If they are successful they may entirely change the present street car models.

The J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia is to furnish the body of the gasoline electric car, while the motive power is to be furnished by the General Electric Company. This car will be ready in about six weeks.

In connection with this car, Edward A. Maher, manager of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said:

"I do not see why this car should not be a success. If gasoline electric buses can run in Fifth Avenue, I should think that cars could be made to run on tracks as well. Our company is at present operating cars on several lines where business would not stand the large initial outlay for trolley construction."

The storage battery car is being built by the same two companies, while the storage battery is being prepared at the Edison Works at Orange, N. J.

TRUSTS AND SLAVE OWNERS.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's Son Sees a Similarity Between Them.

Dr. Charles E. Stowe, son of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, compared the modern trusts to the old slave owners in an address last night before the congregation of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street.

"'Uncle Tom's Cabin' killed the snake to a certain extent," he said, "but we do not have justice or equal rights in this country yet."

He told the story of how "Uncle Tom" came to be written.

"The inspiration for the scenes between Legree and Uncle Tom and for the death of Uncle Tom came to my mother one day when she was at communion in a little church. She had had in mind the writing of a book for some time, and these chapters started it. She went home immediately after the service and wrote them and read them to her six children that night."

EXPECT TO UNITE ALL PRESBYTERIANS

Delegates to Convention Opening Tuesday Will Try to Abolish Present Differences.

BRITISH DELEGATES ARRIVE

Sir Alexander Simpson, Dr. Oswald Dykes, and Dr. J. Campbell Gibson Will Attend Conference Here.

The advance guard of delegates to the convention of the Presbyterian Church, which opens at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church next Tuesday, came to the city yesterday. Dr. Oswald Dykes, President of the alliance, of Cambridge, England, and Sir Alexander Simpson, late Dean of the Faculty of the Medical College of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, arrived on the steamer Cedric.

They were met at the pier by Dr. J. Campbell Gibson, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of England, who reached the city last week and is stopping at the home of the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Dr. Dykes stayed in the city only long enough to discuss the preliminaries for the convention next week and then took a train for Washington, where he will spend several days.

The convention, which is the ninth to be held by the Presbyterian Church, will be one of the most important in its history. Every four years these conventions are held, the last one being in Liverpool. During this week the 300 or more delegates, representing 35,000,000 communicants of the Presbyterian Church in every part of the world where the Church has a following, will foregather. The convention is to last ten days.

One of the most vital questions to be considered by the delegates when the convention gets into full swing will be the uniting of the various branches of the Presbyterian Church into one strong body. This problem has been broached at other conventions, but, according to Dr. Stevenson, who yesterday talked of the convention's plans, the question will this time come up in more concrete form.

"There still remains," said Dr. Stevenson, "the division of the Presbyterian Church North and South, and the leaders of the Church are coming more and more to consider the advisability of uniting the two factions—if they may be called factions—more closely. Of course I do not mean to infer that there is anything like a serious difference between the two bodies, but as the situation now stands there is a Moderator for the Church North and the Church South, making, you see, really two quite distinct governments.

"At this convention we will, according to the present plans, go thoroughly into this question, and it may be that the two great bodies, North and South, will become one.

"Besides this there are other divisions of the Presbyterian Church, such as the Reformed Presbyterian, the Scotch Presbyterian, and Welsh Presbyterian. It will be the aim to agree upon one form for all of these and to bring the scattered bodies together. That would make a mighty army of 35,000,000 churchmen enrolled under one standard. It is impossible to tell how far the scheme of complete amalgamation will go or whether anything definite will be accomplished."

The convention will also take up civic and social problems, and there will be discourses on these by clergymen and laymen from all over the world. John Wanamaker has been asked to address the delegates on civic affairs.

Immigration will be another question for discussion, and former Commissioner of Immigration Watchorn will tell the convention of his experiences in office in handling that problem.

Prominent among the delegates from abroad who will arrive this week, and who are to deliver addresses at the convention, are the Rev. Dr. George E. Matthews, Secretary of the Alliance, of London; Sir Samuel Chisholm, former Lord Mayor of Glasgow; the Rev. Dr. James Orr, a leading theologian of Glasgow; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Stevenson of Edinburgh, a nephew of Robert Louis Stevenson; the Rev. Dr. Charles Salmond of Edinburgh, Robert White, a layman of London, and Prof. McAllister of the University of Cambridge, England.

Among the delegates from this country who will deliver addresses will be Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, Supreme Court Justice Lanning of New Jersey, President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, Prof. Warfield of Princeton, Dr. Theoron H. Rice of Richmond, Va., and the Rev. Dr. James Vancem of Newark.

Sir Alexander Simpson addressed fifty men and women who are to go into foreign countries as missionaries yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. In the course of his talk he said:

"As to the religion you are going to teach, let me tell you that you will find religion wherever you go. There was religion in the world before Christ came. You must teach Life. Christ said, 'I am Life,' and that Life is the power and mystery of the universe."

APPROVE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Business Men's Meeting Says Tariffs Should Be Based on Exact Truth.

Representatives of the principal commercial associations of New York met last Friday at the Merchants' Club to give their approval to the Tariff Commission clause introduced by Senator Aldrich in the administrative feature of his bill, which authorizes the President to employ persons to assist in obtaining tariff information.

The meeting was called by Henry R. Towne, President of the Merchants' Association and Treasurer of the Executive Committee of 100 created at the Indianapolis Tariff Commission Convention. Among those present, in addition to Mr. Towne, were William McCarroll, President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary of the New York Chamber of Commerce; James T. Hoile, Secretary of the New York Manufacturers' Association; S. D. Sherman, representing the New York Wholesale Dry Goods Association, and S. C. Mead, Secretary of the New York Merchants' Association.

These resolutions, signed by H. E. Miles, Henry R. Towne, Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia; John Kirby, Jr., President of the National Association of Manufacturers; Curtis Guild, Jr., former Governor of Massachusetts, and James W. Van Cleave, were adopted:

We believe that the best interests of the industrial and commercial prosperity of the whole people demand at all times that all tariffs should be based upon exact truth.

We believe that the establishment of a permanent tariff body, divorced from partisan politics, for the dispassionate investigation and classification of commercial and industrial information for the use of Congress and of the President is the most effective means of securing that result.

We desire to express our appreciation of the action of Senator Aldrich and the Finance Committee of the Senate for the embodiment in their report on the Tariff bill of legislation giving the President of the United States power to initiate such a policy.

We urge upon Congress that at least the power thus recommended be granted to this end.

Such action involves no surrender by Congress of any function vested by the Constitution in the Senate and in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Henry R. Towne said energetic work must be done to induce the present Congress to create a Tariff Board. Other speakers were William McCarroll, a President of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; and Sereno Pratt, James T. Hoile, and S. D Sherman stated that they heartily approved a Tariff Commission. A meeting will be called in Washington soon of delegates of important commercial organizations to push the commission plan before Congress.

ZIONISTS CRITICISE ZANGWILL'S PLAN

Say His Mesopotamian Project Rests Solely on Strength of His Own Influence.

HIS STRICTURES RESENTED

Leaders of the Zionist Movement Say He Should Refrain from Hampering the Work of Their Organization.

At the coming Zionist Convention, which will open here with 800 delegates next Sunday, it is probable that action will be taken criticising Israel Zangwill and his Mesopotamian project under which Jews are to make a contract to irrigate Mesopotamia at a cost of $40,000,000, and to receive in turn from Turkey the right to colonize the land and finally to establish a State there.

This action is foreshadowed in an article which will appear to-day in The Maccabaean, the official organ of the Zionists, taking Mr. Zangwill to task for the attitude he took toward the Zionists in the address outlining his project. The article is written by Louis Lipsky, editor of the magazine. The difference between the Zionists and the Jewish Territorial Association, of which Zangwill is President, is that the former wish to establish a Jewish State only in Palestine, while the latter are willing to establish a State wherever the land can be procured.

The article charges Zangwill with ignoring the Zionists, with "a certain peevishness, a tendency to boastfulness, and a certain petty partisanship," while admiring "the energy, audacity, and great patience which he has brought to bear upon the problem." It admonishes him "to refrain from criticism of an organization of which he is still a member, for it does not help that unity which he claims he is seeking," and says that "while Zionists have few millionaires, it has collected from the people a few millions more than Mr. Zangwill's own millionaires have given him." It also intimates that in presenting his Mesopotamian plan Zangwill at the same time tentatively withdrew it.

"It was said that Mr. Zangwill had obtained the co-operation of the Jewish Colonization Association in the scheme for the colonization of Mesopotamia," says the writer, "and many hopes were expressed that at last a union of the popular forces in Israel with the moneyed strength of a class of Jewish philanthropists would be realized. All these rumors and hopes were rooted in the general confidence of the Jewish people in the integrity of Mr. Zangwill, and there has been no attempt to disturb Mr. Zangwill's reputation in that respect. A careful reading of his address, however, does not corroborate these rumors. Mr. Zangwill explicitly stated that Mesopotamia had not been examined or indorsed by the Geographical Commission. There was no reference in his address to the Jewish Colonization Association. Nothing was said of the co-operation of those Jewish millionaires who are so often mentioned as the supporters of his organization.

"Mr. Zangwill evolved a plan for the irrigation of Mesopotamia at a cost of $40,000,000, this sum to be raised from wealthy Jews who should invest in the scheme as a business proposition. But he was careful to state that the opportunity for this may already have passed out of the hands of the Jews. Sir William Willcox has already entered into a five years' engagement with the Turkish Government, has obtained a credit of half a million dollars, and is already proceeding with the work under the direction of the Turkish Minister of Public Works. Nevertheless, Mr. Zangwill proposed that a contract be entered into with Turkey to provide the capital, labor, and the population for the regeneration of Mesopotamia.

"This is Mr. Zangwill's plan, and there is no Zionist who will not offer his congratulations for having alighted on terra firma so close to Palestine.

"As the leader of an organization which prints its Bluebooks and understands the intricacies of diplomacy, it seems to us Mr. Zangwill should refrain from a criticism of the organization of which he is still a member. It does not help that unity which he claims he is seeking. We expect from Mr. Zangwill less whimsicality and more candor, less epigram and more good sense, when he discusses as head of an organization the affairs of another organization which is just as earnest, just as competent, and just as devoted as he himself may be to the cause of the Jewish people. To charge the Zionists with having no hand-book of Palestine, and then, in the same paragraph, to admit that we have two, one an 'excellent one'; to say that there is not a single Zionist plan for any of the area open to the Jewish Colonial Trust, and neglect to mention the score of activities the Zionist organization has set in position, is deliberately unfair.

"'It is true we have no 'plan,' but 'some activity' is better than a plan with no activity. It is true we have no Bluebook, but what need have we of Bluebooks? We have national funds and a Jewish Colonial Trust in good working order. It is true we have no millionaires, but we have collected from the people a few millions more than Zangwill's millionaires have given him. To criticise us for not having a plan, and then, as if to show us how to do it, to present a plan which, as soon as it is presented, is tentatively withdrawn, is not at all the method used by any one who is determined that his eloquence shall outlast the sounds of his own voice.

"While we are glad Mr. Zangwill has alighted so close to Palestine, with a plan or without one, in good or bad spirits, we must point out that the Ito organization cannot be included henceforth among our Nationalist organizations. The philanthropists feel that all Mr. Zangwill's protestations about local autonomy do not, and will not, mean anything when they are tested.

"They therefore feel perfectly at home with Mr. Zangwill. He has no Congress to dictate to him; in fact, he has no organization at all to hamper his flights; he is a leader, and who dares may follow him or he may fly alone. He has no meetings, no resolutions, no pledges, no constitution. All of which is very attractive. The trouble with the Zionists was that they had principles; they felt accountable to a vague semi-conscious organism called the Jewish people. Zangwill has no troubles of that sort. We congratulate Mr. Zangwill, but submit that it is hardly fair to criticise a democracy for not being as orderly and as fruitful of plans as a benevolent despotism, where the despot is an eloquent orator, a resourceful controversialist, a trained sophist, and an energetic worker."

PYTHONS BORN IN DREAMLAND

Three Lion Cubs Also Added to Bostock's Collection.

Laura, the python, and Jenny, the lioness, both presented offspring to Bostock, the owner of the Dreamland menagerie, yesterday. Three lion cubs were born, and nineteen pythons.

Laura, the mother of the pythons, arrived at Dreamland last Friday direct from India. The little pythons wriggle quite fearlessly over their mother's body and slip in and out of the keeper's pockets whenever he enters the cage. They will receive no food for a week, and their mother will be kept fasting for a month.

In the Luna Park menagerie, across the street, Jenny, the elephant, is still foster-mothering the little pony whose mother died last week. The elephant lets the colt sleep in her stall and takes him out riding on her back when her "howdah" is not otherwise occupied.

Ruppert
Knickerbocker Beer
BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

CIRCUS GIRL TO BE A STAR.

Tight Wire Performer Will Succeed Mabel Taliaferro in "Polly of the Circus."

Fred Thompson announced yesterday that he had chosen Ida St. Leon, a seventeen-year-old circus girl, who has been performing twice a day on a tight wire in the circus at Luna Park, to be leading woman for the coming season in the play "Polly of the Circus," replacing Mr. Thompson's wife, Mabel Taliaferro, who has played the part since the production first opened. Miss Taliaferro is to appear in a new play written especially for her by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson.

Miss St. Leon is a member of one of the best-known circus families in existence. With her father and mother, two sisters and a brother, she has appeared since infancy in traveling tent shows in half the countries of the world. She was born in Cochin-China, and for the last two years she and the other members of the St. Leon family have appeared in Miss Taliaferro's company, "Polly of the Circus," her elder sister Elsie doing the riding in the circus scene and Ida appearing in the same scene as an acrobat.

During a rehearsal of the play three months ago at Bridgeport, Conn., the star was late, and Miss St. Leon volunteered to take her part. Her familiarity with the lines and her ability as an actress convinced both Mr. Thompson and his wife that she was capable of playing the part, and it was offered her when Miss Taliaferro decided to appear in another piece. She will start with the company on a ten months' tour of the leading cities of the country on June 29. In the meantime she will appear twice daily at Luna Park in her wire-walking exhibition.

ATLANTIC TRAVELERS.

Sir Samuel Chisholm Here on the Columbia—Those Who Sail To-day.

The transatlantic liners arriving at this port yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CINCINNATI (Hamburg)—Mr. and Mrs. George P. Brann, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Eggers, Dr. J. W. Cassell, Mrs. H. K. Devereux, Miss Marion Crocker, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Escudero, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Jones, Miss Louise Kohlsaat, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvian R. Livingstone, Schuyler Merritt, Mrs. J. H. McKinnie, Mrs M. E. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Pagin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Patrick, Miss D. Elizabeth Vail, and Mrs. John S. Ravburn.

CEDRIC (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Carolin, J. A. Carruthers, G. Thompson Crombie, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah R. T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Eykyn, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Fitzgerald, T. R. Baillie Gage, the Rev. J. Campbell Gibson, Mrs. John Floyd Hume, Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Merritt, Mrs. C. C. Nason, Charles E. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pumpelly, George W. Savage, Sir Alexander R. Simpson, Mrs. Lewis Warfield, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Whitaker, and Mr. and Mrs. George Grafton Wilson.

ST. PAUL (Southampton)—Samuel Hopkins Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Blumenschein, Prof. Butler, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Edward V. d'Invilliers, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio L. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Palmer, W. H. Rayburn, and Robert G. Welsh.

On the Columbia from Glasgow arrived Sir Samuel Chisholm, Bart.

COL. CODY TRIES GOLFING.

"Soak It, Colonel," Said the Caddie, and Sure Enough He Did.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6.—Col. W. F. Cody decided to stay over Sunday here, after having given performances yesterday afternoon and evening. The Colonel and three of his friends were invited to take luncheon with a member of the Atlantic City Country Club to-day, and when luncheon was over Buffalo Bill tackled his first game of golf.

The Colonel was placed in charge of a small boy who is an adept at the game, little Joe McConnell, and after teeing the ball up for the plainsman and showman, the lad said:

"Soak it, Colonel."

The club bucked and shied, backed and filled, but after a while the Colonel dug in his spurs, gave the head a free rein, and landed on the ball. He drove it a little more than a hundred yards, and received a salvo of applause from the gallery that had collected. He felt pleased that he had hit the ball at all, and did not prolong the lesson or his misery. He said he liked the game first rate, but believed he would stick to his horses, guns, and Indians.

HIS POCKET MULTI-FRACTURED

Magistrate Finn Explains to a Prisoner Just What Ails Him.

A new definition for being "broke" has been coined by Magistrate "Battery Dan" Finn. It is multi-fracture of the pocket. This new phrase was one development in the hearing in Essex Market Court yesterday of a complaint against Sam Levin, 18 years old, of 5 Chrystie Street, for shooting craps. Levin was arrested by Policeman Leo Stern of the Eldridge Street Station at a ball game and side crap game in Chrystie Street. Levin denied that he was in the crap game, and said he did not have a cent.

"Not a cent?" asked "Battery Dan."

"No, not a cent," replied the prisoner.

"Then you were afflicted with multi-fracture of the pocket," said Magistrate Finn. He discharged the defendant and also took occasion to explain to Policeman Stern that Levin could not be convicted under a recent ruling of the Supreme Court.

"A fellow," said the Magistrate, "was convicted some months ago of shooting craps and fined $50 or fifty days. He chose the fifty days, but appealed his case. One member of the Supreme Court, a man very much in the public eye right now, [Justice Gaynor,] led the court in the decision that there is no such thing as a game of craps in the recognition of the law."

Reynolds and Loeb Confer.

The revenue cutter Manhattan took to Sea Gate yesterday several officials to dine and confer with Collector of the Port William Loeb. In the party were James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Deputy Collector H. C. Stuart, and J. C. Spier, private secretary of Mr. Reynolds. The vessel returned at a late hour in the afternoon, but the officials were uncommunicative as to the object of the trip, except to say that it had been a social visit.

Bachelor Dinner at the Yale Club.

Henry Fletcher, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, whose marriage to Miss Mary Sinclair Sloane will take place to-day at the Central Presbyterian Church, East Orange, gave a bachelor dinner on Saturday night at the Yale Club. In addition to Mr. Fletcher's ushers and best man, who included George Sloane, Robert H. Gay, George B. Perry, Henry W. Allen, Henry Silicocks, David T. Leahy, Herbert Scoville, Franklin U. Gregory, Robert R. Howard, Ellis Adams, and Robert Sharp Fletcher, Mr. Fletcher had as guests John P. Tilden, Ira A. Kip, Jr., Frederick N. Wilson, William S. Leggett, Lester S. Holmes, George T. Marsh, and Robert Gibson, Jr.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr.'s latest musical revue, "The Follies of 1909," will be produced in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, to-night, opening in the Jardin de Paris a week later.

Charles Kenna, the comedian, is the latest addition to the cast of "The Candy Shop" at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Franklin Ritchie, late leading man in "The Clansman," has been engaged to create the leading role in a new military play entitled "Our Boys in Khaki," which will have its initial presentation at the Alvin Theatre, Pittsburg, to-night. The piece is by Herman Lechuer and Gregory Betz.

A thing well done is sometimes the secret of success. Your "situation wanted" in The New York Times may prove the foundation stone to your future success. You will reach the business man who is willing to pay you all you are worth. Page 15.—Adv.

Boarders wanted at Summer rates. See Page 15.—Adv.

COL. A. K. M'CLURE, EDITOR, DEAD

Was a Famous Politician and One of the Organizers of the Republican Party.

STRONG ALLY OF LINCOLN

Many Years Editor of The Philadelphia Times and Once Reform Candidate for Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 6.—Col. Alexander Kelley McClure, famous years ago as a National politician and newspaper man, died to-day at his home in Wallingford, just after greeting members of his family, who had come to visit him. He had been ill since March.

Col. McClure was born in Sherman's Valley, Perry County, Penn., Jan. 9, 1828, and spent the early years of his life on his father's farm. During these earlier years he divided his time between the farm and the village school, and at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to the tanner's trade. In 1846, on the urgent advice of his friend, the editor of the Perry Freeman, to whose paper he had contributed, he began the publication of a Whig journal, The Sentinel, at Mifflin, Penn. The little paper did well from the day it was started. Its youthful editor started in at the first to master the details of the printing business. He went to the case, learned to set type, and took his hand at the press every week. At the close of the first year he dispensed with all the help of the office, and besides editing the paper, set the type, did the press work, and all the other labor incident to publishing a country newspaper with the help of a single apprentice.

Young McClure had taken a great deal of interest in politics from his early boyhood. His father was a fearless, slavery-hating Whig, and he brought his children up in the same school. Even at this early age the son developed the spirit and qualities that afterward made him a noted political leader. After he left tanning for the newspaper office, his taste and aptitude for politics began to grow amazingly, although at the time he started his paper at Mifflin he was only 18 years old.

Fights for Andrew G. Curtin.

Before reaching his majority he represented Andrew G. Curtin in a Congressional conference. The fight lasted for some time, and was a very bitter one. Mr. Curtin was defeated, but the contest was the beginning of a friendship between the two men which lasted through all the wonderful changes in both State and National politics in later years. In this same year—1848—his opposition to Gen. Simon Cameron began. Mr. Cameron was then the leader of a faction of the Democratic Party called State Improvement men, and upon the leader, as well as upon the rank and file, Mr. McClure made vigorous onslaught in his paper. The day of Gov. Johnson's inauguration he became of age, and when the new Governor was installed one of his first acts was to appoint young McClure an aid on his staff.

In 1850 Andrew G. Curtin got his first opportunity to repay Col. McClure for the fight that he had made for him for Congress in 1848. He obtained his appointment as Deputy United States Marshal for Juniata County, Penn., to take the census of that year. He had just finished that work and returned to his newspaper office when he received a message from John M. Pomeroy of Chambersburg, offering him a half interest in The Chambersburg Repository. He sold The Juniata Sentinel for $1,200 and accepted the offer.

When twenty-five years of age he was nominated by the Whigs for Auditor General, but was defeated. In 1857 he was elected to the Legislature by more than 200 majority in a strong Democratic district. He was re-elected the following year by over 800 majority. In 1855 he was a member of the convention that met at Pittsburg and organized the Republican Party, and the following year was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Frémont for the Presidency.

In 1858 he sold The Repository, quitted newspaper work, and shortly after was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he was promoted to the State Senate over a Democratic opponent from a strong Democratic district. The campaign of 1860 was coming on, and upon the result in Pennsylvania virtually depended the success of the Republican Party. It was an October State, and the result of the Gubernatorial election in that month would naturally fix its status for the greater contest in November. Andrew G. Curtin was to be the Republican candidate for Governor.

Simon Cameron had received the indorsement of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, and its delegation in the National Convention had been instructed for him. McClure was a delegate to the convention, and played a conspicuous part in inducing the delegation from his State to disregard its instructions and vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was chosen Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and organized and led his party in the canvass of that year. The result was Gov. Curtin's election in October, and Mr. Lincoln's in November. He took his seat in the State Senate at the beginning of Gov. Curtin's administration and was the most conspicuous figure in that body.

In 1862 Col. McClure repurchased The Chambersburg Repository, but in the burning of Chambersburg in 1864, almost his entire property was destroyed. In 1868 he settled in Philadelphia, where he resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he was Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Convention, which nominated Horace Greely for the Presidency, was chosen Chairman of the State Committee that supported his election, and was elected as an independent Republican to the State Senate.

In the following year he was an independent candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, and came within 900 votes of being elected. In this campaign he made a record of sixty-one speeches in twenty-two days. After his failure to be elected Mayor of Philadelphia, he determined to return to newspaper work, and to reach out into a broader field than he had heretofore occupied. With Frank McLaughlin he established The Philadelphia Times, and became its editor in chief.

He remained as editor of The Times until it was absorbed by The Public Ledger.

About seven years ago Col. McClure was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court of the State, at a salary of $12,000 a year. This was a life position, and he held it at the time of his death.

Col. Healy, Irish Patriot, Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 6. — Col. John G. Healy, who won his title by bravery in the civil war with the Ninth Connecticut Volunteer Regiment, died at his home here to-day. He was 67 years old, and was one of the best-known Irish-Americans of New England.

After the civil war he planned an Irish uprising against England, and went to Ireland to conduct it. He was arrested and thrown into a British jail, where he was confined for several months. Secretary Seward ordered his release, but England at first refused the demand on the ground that he was born a British subject and under English law was still considered such. For a time the case looked likely to develop international complications, but England finally released him on the assurance that he would return to America and refrain from further offense.

John of Kronstadt's Widow Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—The widow of Father John of Kronstadt died to-day. Father John died Jan. 2.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH P. KEEFE, an actor, died on Friday in the Actors' Home on Staten Island of apoplexy. He was 66 years old. His last appearance on the stage was four years ago. He leaves a son and four daughters, all of whom are now or have been on the stage.

PATRICK LONG, father of the late Alderman John Long, and an old-time friend of Richard Croker, died on Saturday in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Osborn, 230 East Eighty-seventh Street, in his ninety-first year. Mr. Long was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1847. He was a policeman for a while, but later had a place with the Board of Education for thirty years. He was the oldest member of the Twenty-second Assembly District Democratic Club.

PETER A. SCHEMM, picture collector, friend and patron of painters, and son of the founder of the Schemm Brewery, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia. He had been ill for a year. He was 56 years old, and a bachelor. Last January he sold out his interest in the brewery, which he inherited from his father on the latter's tragic death at Niagara Falls some years ago.

LOUIS G. LAUREAU, a former steel expert at one time associated with Andrew Carnegie, died suddenly at his residence in Yonkers early yesterday morning. He was 68 years of age. He came to this country from France at the time of the civil war. Of late years he had been President of a company that manufactures hearing devices.

The Rev. J. C. JACKSON, editor of The American Issue, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, died suddenly in Columbus, Ohio, on Saturday in his sixty-first year. He leaves a widow and three children, Dr. Jackson of the Children's Hospital of Detroit, Paul Jackson of The Philadelphia North American, and Mrs. J. W. Howard of Pittsburg.

Col. C. E. FOOTE, department commander for Michigan of the Grand Army of the Republic, died in Kalamazoo on Saturday in his seventieth year. He served during the civil war in the Third New York Cavalry.

JOHN LINDSLEY, formerly United States Consul at Yokahama and President of the Chamber of Commerce in that city, died in Boston on Saturday.

CARMAN R. HETFIELD, one of the early flour and cracker merchants in Brooklyn, died on Friday at the Hotel St. George, that borough. He was born in Scotch Plains, N. J., in 1836. His wife survives him.

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GIBSON WITH MRS. JUNGTEN.

Organist Follows Choir Singer to Oklahoma—Marriage Planned for Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, June 6. —The wedding of Mrs. Mary Peyton Jungten of Oklahoma City and S. Archer Gibson of New York is expected to take place in the early Fall if the prospective bridegroom obtains a legal separation from his former wife by that time.

Mr. Gibson is in Oklahoma City. He followed Mrs. Jungten here a few days ago and succeeded in keeping his visit a secret until yesterday. Following the resignations of Gibson as choir master of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue, New York, and Mrs. Jungten as first soloist, on account of unfriendly gossip, Mrs. Jungten returned to her parents' home here.

S. Archer Gibson was for eight years prior to last Easter the organist of the Brick Presbyterian Church this city, and also the private organist for Henry C. Frick, W. D. Sloane, and Charles M. Schwab. A few days before last Easter he announced his resignation as organist of the Brick Church, and immediately thereafter he left the city to make a concert tour of the cities in the upper part of the State. Mrs. Mary Peyton Jungten was a member of the choir of the Brick Church at one time. A few days after his resignation Mr. Gibson issued a signed statement, in which he stated that it was an unwarranted piece of insolence and falsehood to attempt to connect her name with his resignation.

TOO EXALTED FOR HIS WIFE.

Musician Sued for Divorce Because His Muse Is Too Demonstrative.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 6.—In the Court of Chancery here Mrs. Jelma Grabowski is seeking a divorce from her husband, Erwin F. Grabowski, a violinist. She says he has an ungovernable temper when he is in an exalted mood.

She instances his taking her by the neck on their honeymoon and demanding that her mother contribute to him $70 a month interest on her little fortune.

She further says she has been obliged to leave him because of his cruel acts, all of these taking place when he was in an exalted mood with music.

PLANS FOR MUSIC FESTIVAL.

Mme. Schumann-Heink to Sing on Two Evenings.

Julius Lorenz and Carl Hein, conductors of the musical saengerfest to be held in Madison Square Garden from June 19 to 22, inclusive, completed yesterday the programmes for the four artists' concerts, which will be one of the main features of the festival. One hundred and fifty members of the New York Philharmonic and the Metropolitan Opera orchestras are to be heard in special orchestral numbers under both directors.

Mme. Schumann-Heink will assist at the concerts on Sunday and Monday evenings, June 20 and 21. Mrs. Corinne Rider Kelsey will sing at the reception concert with Claude Cunningham and the United Singers of New York on Saturday evening, June 19.

The three other concerts will be known as the competitive concerts, in which the organizations from forty-two cities will compete. The festival will conclude on Tuesday evening, June 22, when the five societies will compete for the Kaiser prize. The song selected is called "The Warning of the Rhine," by Herr Matthiaeu Newmann.

The sale of tickets for the individual concerts will open on Monday morning at the Concert Hall of Madison Square Garden. The Executive Committee has arranged a special price of admission for the school children's concerts, with $1 for the best reserved seats and 50 cents as the minimum price. For the Saturday, Sunday and Monday concerts the prices will range from $2 to 50 cents, and for the competitive concerts from 50 cents to $1.

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BEDTIME FOR SCHOOLGIRLS

Should Be 9:30 at Latest, Brooklyn Principal Says.

William L. Felter, Principal of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, in which are nearly 3,000 girl pupils, has traced a close connection between th elack of sufficient sleep and class failure.

Mr. Felter recently began the inquiry when teacher after teacher reported to him that seemingly bright girls were lagging behind in the daily march of the school with corresponding fault at examination periods. Subsequent reports from 1B grade, the lowest in the school, composed of girls of fourteen and fifteen, showed him that forty-oen did not retire before 10:30 o'clock, sixteen did not retire before 11 o'clock, and seven were rarely in bed before 11:30 o'clock. The Principal deduces from this that girls of the age in this grade should be asleep by 9:30 o'clock at latest.

Mr. Felter warns parents that if their girls are to do effective school work, distractions and late hours must end. The course of study in the High Schools of the city requires from two to three hours of home work in the lower grades, and from three to four hours in the two higher grades, allowance being made for the individual aptitudeof the pupil. No way has been found to avoid the home feature of the children's study.

If these hours of gaslight toil are to be lessened, Mr. Felter declares, it wust be through a schoolroom "study hour" as the expense of those social and quickening features of teh school life such as music, debating, dramatic entertainments and athletics into which the pupils joyously enter. He urges parents to be careful what they impose on their growing young daughters beyond the school requirements. If mothers would see that their girls were in bed at a seasonable hour this High School Principal is sure there would be fewer laggard pupils in his big school and fewer frail bodies in graduating gowns at the end of the term.

Archbishop Duhamel.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 6.—Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, died of heart disease this morning. He had gone to Castleman yesterday on a pastoral visit, and it was at that place he died. The body was brought to Ottawa by special train this afternoon. He was 68 years of age and a native of Vercheres County, near Montreal.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

COHEN.—June 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Cohen, a son.
DIGNAN.—June 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dignan, a son.
EISENBACH.—June 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Eisenbach, a son.
HOLZMANN.—June 2, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Holzmann, a daughter.
HANNA.—June 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Hanna, a daughter.
LAZARUS.—June 3, to Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Lazarus, a son.
ROSALSKY.—June 2, to Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Rosalsky, a son.
VOIGHT.—June 5, to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Voight, a daughter.
WALLACH.—June 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wallach, a son.
ZADUK.—June 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Zaduk, a daughter.

Married.

BRACE—HYDE.—On Saturday, June 5, 1909, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, New York, by the Rev. Hugh Birckhead, rector, Elizabeth Mead Hyde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Hyde, to Robert Neill Brace, all of this city. Mobile (Ala.) and Houston (Texas) papers please copy.

TRIPPETT—BENNET.—At Christ Church, on June 6, by the Rev. George Alexander Strong Elsie Payne, daughter of Louise S. and the late Robert Bennet, to Paul Habberton Trippett, son of the late Joseph Trippett of Montclair, N. J.

ADLER—OPPENHEIMER.—June 3, Hattie Oppenheimer to Isador Adler.
BORKENFELD—MICHAELS.—June 3, Flora Michaels to Solomon Borkenfeld.
BUSCHHOFF—MYERS.—June 2, Tessie Myers to Emil Buschhoff.
COOK—ANDERSON.—June 5, Jersey City, Harriet Anderson to William G. Cook.
CORBETT—CUENIN.—June 2, Mae R. Cuenin to John J. Corbett.
CROOKER—BISLAND.—June 3, Mount Vernon, May Bisland to Edwin L. Crooker.
DOHERTY—McGUIRE.—June 2, Kathryn McGuire to John W. Doherty.
ELLIMAN—McGUIRE.—June 5, Chappaqua, N. Y., Lois Mackay to Roland Elliman.
FISHEL—EPPSTEIN.—June 3, Jessie Eppstein to Mortimer Fishel.
FOX—BENJAMIN.—June 6, Hannah Benjamin to Solomon C. Fox.
FRANK—LOEB.—June 2, Adele Loeb to Hugo Frank.
HART—GANS.—June 3, Irma Gans to Milton Hart.
HART—HARRIS.—June 3, Millie Harris to Louis Hart.
HEMMER—KISCH.—June 1, Newark, N. J., Mary Kisch to Frederick Hemmer.
HOYT—HUTCHINSON.—June 5, Jessie Hutchinson to William Hoyt.
KATZ—ALTAR.—June 2, Irene Altar to Leonard Katz.
LEDIARD—KIRCHOFER.—June 1, Elsie Kirchofer to M. W. Ledlard.
LOWENFELD—GUTMAN.—June 2, Nettie H. Gutman to Isidor Lowenfeld.
MAILLARD—GOLDBERG.—June 6, Sadie Goldberg to Arthur H. Maillard.
McAULIFFE—SAILER.—June 5, Rhoda Sailer to William A. McAuliffe.
McMULLAN—MURPHY.—June 2, Margaret Murphy to William McMullan.
MATHIAS—ROSENSTEIN.—June 3, Alma J. Rosenstein to J. Herman Mathias.
MEYER—FINK.—June 1, Selma Fink to Alexander E. Meyer.
LE ROY—MACAULEY.—June 2, Rose Macauley to John Le Roy.
LONG—McEWAN.—June 3, Whippany, N. J., Grace McEwan to Alfred E. Long.
MENGEL—HOERTH.—June 2, Elizabeth Mengel to Joseph Hoerth.
SCOTT—DU GANN.—June 3, Chatham, N. J., Effie Du Gann to Francis H. Scott.
ROULSTON—WALTHER.—June 3, Highwood Park, N. J., Julia Walther to William Roulston.
SADLIER—HECKER.—June 2, Neva Hecker to Frank X. Sadlier.
TITTLE—HANSON.—June 5, Clara Hanson to Charles O. Tittle.
VONHOF—DOWLING.—June 5, Isabelle Dowling to Emil Vonhof.
WILLIAMS—McCUTCHEON.—June 5, Plainfield, N. J., Marion McCutcheon to Lewis A. Williams.

Died.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 6, 1909, at her late residence, 796 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Ella S. Brown, daughter of Atmira M. and the late C. H. Costello. Funeral service private. Interment at Camden, N. J., Wednesday, June 9, 10 A. M.

BURGER.—On Sunday, June 6, 1909, William H. Burger, in his 94th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 231 Briggs Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Tuesday, June 8, at 5 o'clock. Interment private.

GIBBONS.—On June 5, 1909, at Hotel Gotham, 55th St. and 5th Av., John F. Gibbons, in his 61st year. Funeral private. Interment, Baltimore, Md.

GREENWOOD.—At St. Elizabeth's Hospital, June 6, 1909, William Greenwood, husband of Henrietta Nazro and son of the late Richard B. and Jane W. Greenwood. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St., on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

HURLBUT.—At St. Vincent's Hospital, on June 4, Elsa, daughter of Frank M. and the late Martha Sampson Hurlbut. Services at St. Mark's Church, 2d Av. and 10th St., on Monday, June 7, 1909, 10 A. M.

JAMES.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Sunday, June 6, 1909, Louise E. James, widow of Albert T. and daughter of the late Rev. Louis J. Coutant. Funeral from the residence of her son, William T. James, 120 Jamaica Av., Flushing, N. Y., Wednesday, June 9, 1909, at 2:30 P. M.

KEEFE.—Joseph Keefe. Body lying at The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St., (Campbell Building.) Mass, St. Columbus's Church, Monday, 10 o'clock.

LAUREAU.—Suddenly, at his residence in Yonkers, on Sunday, June 6, Louis G. Laureau, aged 68. Funeral Tuesday, June 8, 2 P. M., from the undertaking parlors of Peter H. Havey, 78 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

LUTZ.—June 4, Henrietta Lutz. Services at The Funeral Church, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.) Interment at Colts Neck, N. J.

McCANN.—Margaret E. McCann, beloved wife of James J. McCann, Lieutenant of Police, Thirty-ninth Precinct. Funeral from her late residence, 603 West 148th St., Monday, June 7, at 10 A. M. Thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., between Amsterdam and Convent Avs. Interment in Calvary.

MALCOMSON.—On Friday, June 4, at his residence, 200 West 56th St., from pneumonia, Alfred S. Malcomson, aged 68 years. Funeral services will be held at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West 57th St., at 10 o'clock Monday morning, June 7.

MARSHALL.—On Friday, June 4, 1909, entered into rest, George E. Marshall, in his 78th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 165 East 49th St., on Monday, June 7, at 1:30 P. M. Friends invited.

Died.

PITKIN.—At East Orange, N. J., June 5, 1909, Alice C. Pitkin, wife of Edward Wells Pitkin. Funeral services will be held from her late home, 459 Central Av., on Tuesday morning, June 8, at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers. Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

STEPHENS.—On Sunday, June 6, 1909, Charles G. Stephens, son of the late John R. Stephens. Funeral service at the residence of his sister, Mrs. James B. Hawes, 33 McKeel Av., Tarrytown, N. Y., Tuesday, June 8, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train leaving the Lexington Av. terminal at 1:55 P. M.

WINSLOW.—On Friday, June 4, Delia C., eldest daughter of the late David C. and Harriet A. Winslow. Funeral services from her late residence, 433 Clinton St., Monday, June 7, at 2 P. M.

BERKOWITZ.—Jacob, 735 Lexington Av., June 4.
BRESLIN.—Christopher, 160 East 92d St., June 4. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
CEELY.—Jessie A., 70 State St., Flushing, N. Y., June 5, aged 31. Funeral to-morrow, 8 P. M.
CURTIS.—Frank G., 439 East 135th St., June 4, aged 62.
DONEGAN.—Thomas G., 5 Henderson Place, June 5, aged 15. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.
DOOLITTLE.—Al

TWELVE FOR GIANTS, ONE FOR ST. LOUIS

New Yorks Knock Out Two Pitchers, While Wiltse Is Firm.

EIGHT RUNS IN THE SIXTH

Local Rooters Loyal to Cardinals Though They Are Outclassed in Every Part of the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—Twelve runs to one kept ringing in the ears of seventeen thousand Cardinal rooters this afternoon as they plodded out of National League Park after the New York Giants had finished drubbing their pets. None tried to explain the defeat, all were silent at the thought of it, but none had lost their faith in the St. Louis contingent. New York simply outclassed the followers of Roger Bresnahan, and that was all.

Eight of the twelve scores by the visitors were piled up in one heart-breaking inning—the sixth. Two were acquired in the second and two in the third. The Cardinals got the tally that saved them from a whitewash in their half of the second, and it might have been two but for short-sighted coaching work.

Ignominious though it was, the loyalty of St. Louis to the home players was beautiful to see. The "fans" had the knowledge of an 8-to-7 beating the day before to accompany them on the car ride out to the park, but they took their seats and began rooting for the home team. The two runs in the second, the two runs in the third, and the eight runs in the sixth could not stop them, either.

A bad play was an accident, though calculated, a close decision unfavorable to their players was a rank decision on the part of the umpire, so they bellowed and all figured that the New York team could not play so well after all.

But the New York team did play some ball. They fielded, they batted, and ran around the bases in such a way it was a pleasure to see. Their batting knocked two of Roger's twirlers into the clubhouse, and their fielding was capable of stopping anything in the way of bingles that the Cardinals tore off. Of course there were only four of the aforesaid bingles, and it was not difficult to stop them.

Umpire Rigler was the gentleman who came in for the roasting at the hands of the rooters because of his decisions in various innings. He caled Ellis and Gilbert out on strikes in the second inning—the same that produced the Cardinals only tally—and both call outs meant much to the home team. But the players themselves who died because of the calls said nary a word in protest, so apparently Mr. Rigler's eyes sized up Wiltse's shoots as they should have been sized up.

In the sixth inning O'Hara led off for New York, starting the fun or murder (as the St. Louisians dubbed the work) by a single through Byrne. This error disconcerted the home players, Devlin forced O'Hara and went to second when Johnny Lush passed Bridwell with four balls.

Indian Jack Meyers, seen here for the first time, made a great showing then, with a clout down the left field line which netted him three bases and sent Devlin and Bridwell home. Wiltse filed out, but Tenney scored Meyers by a single to centre. Doyle singled, McCormick beat out a grounder, and both gentlemen scored when O'Hara doubled to centre. O'Hara's double was off of Higgins, who had been put in to relieve Lush. Murray, who had got a pass, forced Tenney home, and O'Hara scored when Devlin singled again.

O'Hara, Devlin, Doyle, and Murray scored the runs for New York in the earlier innings. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Tenney, 1b.	5	2	3	6	0	Byrne, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Doyle, 2b.	5	2	2	2	6	Del'h'ty, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
M'Cor'k, lf.	5	1	2	1	0	Bresn'n, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Murray, rf.	3	1	1	2	1	Kon'chy, 1b.	3	1	0	10	1
O'Hara, cf.	4	2	2	4	0	Evans, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Devlin, 3b.	3	2	1	1	3	Ellis, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
B'dwell, ss.	3	1	0	1	2	H'switt, ss.	4	0	2	2	3
Meyers, c.	4	1	1	4	1	Gilbert, 2b.	2	0	0	4	2
Wiltse, p.	5	0	0	0	1	Lush, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Fletcher, ss.	1	0	0	2	0	Higgins, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0	Bliss, c.	1	0	1	1	1
						*Phelps	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	12	12	27	11	More, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	29	1	4	27	16

*Batted for Higgins in eighth inning.

Errors—Byrne, 2; Hulswitt, Gilbert.

New York ..... 0 2 2 0 0 8 0 0 0—12
St. Louis ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1

Two-base hit—O'Hara. Three-base hit—Meyers. Sacrifice flies—Murray, O'Hara. Double play—Devlin, Doyle, and Tenney. Stolen base—Bliss. Hit by pitched ball—By Lush, 1; by Wiltse, 1; by More, 1. Base on balls—Off Lush, 3; off Wiltse, 4. Struck out—By Lush, 1; by More, 1; by Wiltse, 7. Hits—Off Lush, 9 in five and two-thirds innings; off Higgins, 3 in two and one-third innings; off More, none in one inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Truby.

Brooklyn Loses Two Games.

CINCINNATI, June 6.—Brooklyn lost two games to Cincinnati this afternoon. In the first game the locals got a lead of five runs in the initial inning, and were unable to do anything with the delivery of Scanlon thereafter. Brooklyn seemed to have the second game in the tenth inning, but after two of the locals were out Bescher beat out an infield hit, stole second, and scored on Egan's single. The winning run was scored in the eleventh on a pass to Lobert, and singles by Mitchell and McLean. Oakes, Cincinnati's centre fielder, suffered a slight concussion of the brain in a collision with Alperman in the second game. He will be out of the games for several days. Scores:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Miller, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Burch, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Egan, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3	Hum'l, 1b.	4	1	3	10	0
Oakes, cf.	3	1	2	3	0	Alper'n, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1
Lobert, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0	Hunter, lf.	4	0	1	2	1
Mitchell, rf.	4	1	1	3	0	Lennox, 3b.	2	1	2	1	2
H'bl'tzl, 1b.	3	1	2	9	0	Kustus, cf.	4	0	0	3	1
McLean, ss.	4	1	2	1	3	M'Elv'n, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Downey, c.	3	0	0	2	5	Dunn, c.	3	0	0	3	1
Gasper, p.	3	0	1	0	2	Scanlon, p.	3	0	2	0	4
						*M'Millan	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	5	9	27	11	Total.	35	3	10	24	12

Errors—Lobert, 2; Downey, McElveen.

*Batted for Scanlon in ninth.

Cincinnati ..... 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—5
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Scanlon. Sacrifice hit—Lobert. Stolen bases—Egan, Oakes, Lobert, Mitchell, Hoblitzell. Double plays—Downey and Hoblitzell; Downey, Egan, and Hoblitzell; Hunter, McElveen, and Hummell; Kustus and Dunn. Base on balls—Off Gasper, 3; off Scanlon, 5. Struck out—By Gasper, 3; by Scanlon, 2. Wild pitch—Gasper. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	Burch, rf.	5	0	1	1	0
Egan, 2b.	5	0	1	2	3	Hum'l, 1b.	5	1	1	13	1
Oakes, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Alp'r'n, 2b.	5	1	2	3	6
Paskert, cf.	4	0	0	6	0	Hunter, lf.	5	0	1	2	0
Lobert, 3b.	3	2	0	3	0	Lennox, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1
Mitch'l, rf.	5	1	2	2	0	Kustus, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
H'bl'tzl, 1b.	3	0	1	12	3	M'Elv'n, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
McLean, c.	5	0	2	3	1	Marsh'l, c.	5	1	2	6	0
Downey, ss.	4	0	0	3	3	Rucker, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Ewing, p.	3	0	1	1	1						
*Huggins	1	0	0	0	0	Total	39	3	8	*31	12
Dubuc, p.	0	0	0	0	1						
Total	37	4	8	33	12						

*Batted for Ewing in tenth.

†One out when winning run was scored.

Error—Downey.

Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hit—Hummell. Three-base hits—Mitchell, Alperman. Sacrifice hits—Hoblitzell, Lennox, Rucker. Stolen bases—Bescher, Alperman, Lennox, Kustus. Double play—McLean and Hoblitzell. Base on balls—Off Ewing, 1; off Dubuc, 2; off Rucker, 4. Struck out—By Ewing, 2; by Rucker, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Rucker, 1. Wild pitch—Rucker. Hits—Off Ewing, 8 in ten innings; off Dubuc, 0 in one inning. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Klem.

Courtney Drops Oarsmen.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 6.—Commodore Clark of the Cornell Navy, who has rowed for the last three years in Hudson regattas, was dropped from the training table to-day by Coach Courtney. Others eliminated are Hollister and Sanger, veterans, and Seagraves and Day, sophomores, who were in the winning shell against Harvard on last Decoration Day. The last named were succeeded by Backus and Stevens, veterans. Backus is a leading candidate to succeed Clark as Commodore at the election to be held this week. The squad has now been reduced to twenty-six men, who will go to the training quarters at Poughkeepsie the last of the week.

BASEBALL SUMMARY.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

FIRST GAME.	
New York.....12	Cincinnati 5
St. Louis.....1	Brooklyn 3
Chicago 1	SECOND GAME.
Philadelphia 0	Cincinnati 4
	Brooklyn 3

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

FIRST GAME.	
Baltimore 2	FIRST GAME.
Jersey City..... 1	Providence 3
	Newark 2
SECOND GAME.	
Jersey City.....11	SECOND GAME.
Baltimore 2	Providence 2
	Newark 1
Montreal 7	
Toronto 1	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Toledo 4	Indianapolis 4
St. Paul 0	Minneapolis 3
Columbus 7	Kansas City.....6
Milwaukee 4	Louisville 2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	1908.
Detroit	27	13	.672	.512
Philadelphia	23	16	.590	.548
New York	21	15	.583	.512
Boston	21	19	.525	.435
St. Louis	17	21	.448	.512
Cleveland	17	22	.437	.545
Chicago	16	22	.427	.512
Washington	12	26	.315	.429

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	1908.
Pittsburg	28	12	.700	.550
Chicago	28	16	.636	.625
New York	20	17	.541	.512
Cincinnati	23	21	.523	.514
Philadelphia	17	20	.459	.575
Brooklyn	16	23	.410	.366
St. Louis	17	25	.405	.413
Boston	12	27	.308	.483

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	22	10	.687	Baltimore	17	20	.459
Toronto	20	15	.571	Newark	15	18	.452
Montreal	18	16	.529	Providence	14	19	.424
Buffalo	17	19	.472	Jersey City	14	20	.412

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Milwaukee	29	19	.604	Minneapolis	24	23	.511
Indianapolis	28	23	.549	Toledo	22	26	.458
Louisville	26	24	.520	St. Paul	19	27	.413
Columbus	26	24	.520	Kansas City	18	26	.409

GAMES FOR TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York—4 P. M.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark at Providence.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Toronto at Montreal.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis at Indianapolis.
St. Paul at Toledo.
Kansas City at Louisville.
Milwaukee at Columbus.

Pitching Duel in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Chicago won from Philadelphia to-day in the twelfth inning (1 to 0) in a great pitching duel between Reulbach and Moore. The hits were equally divided, five and five, no two in one inning except the twelfth. Evers started this round with a single. Doolin's error let Sheckard reach first. A double steal followed, and Hofman's clean hit into right field scored Evers. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Evers, 2b.	5	1	2	3	3	Knabe, 2b.	5	0	0	3	7
Sh'k'rd, lf.	5	0	1	1	0	Grant, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Hofman, cf.	4	0	2	4	0	Magee, lf.	5	0	1	0	0
Saf'dt, 3b.	4	0	0	2	1	Titus, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Leonard, 1b.	4	0	0	13	2	Fransf'd, 1b.	5	0	1	15	1
Schulte, rf.	3	0	0	2	0	Osborne, cf.	5	0	0	2	0
Tinker, ss.	3	0	0	5	3	Doolin, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Moran, c.	3	0	0	4	2	Doolin, c.	4	0	1	10	3
R'bach, p.	4	0	0	2	3	Moore, p.	4	0	1	0	2
Total.	35	1	5	36	16	Total.	40	0	5	*33	18

*Winning run scored with none out.

Errors—Tinker, Doolin, 2.

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Sheckard. Sacrifice hits—Grant, Moran, Hofman, Titus. Stolen bases—Grant, Tinker, Evers, Sheckard. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Moore, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Reulbach, (Knabe.) Struck out—By Reulbach, 2; by Moore, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cusack and Johnstone.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City and Baltimore Break Even —Newark Drops Two.

Jersey City and Baltimore each won a game of a double-header at West Side Park yesterday, the champions taking the first game by the score of 2 to 1. In the second game the locals had an easy time, outplaying the visitors at every stage. The score was 11 to 2. So large was the crowd that ground rules had to be adopted. The scores:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore .....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	4	0	
Jersey City.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	6	1	

Batteries—Dessau and Hearne; Ford and Spahar.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1— 2	9	1	
Jersey City.....3 1 0 2 0 3 0 2 .—11	11	1	

Batteries—Stanley, Pearson, McCloskey, and Hearne; Merritt and Spahar.

AT PROVIDENCE, R. I.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence .....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 .—3	8	1	
Newark .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	8	0	

Batteries—Cronin and Peterson; Flater and Lapp.

SECOND GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Providence .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2	10	2	
Newark .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	4	2	

Batteries—Barry and Fitzgerald; Mueller, Frill, and Crisp

State League.

At Scranton—Troy, 5; Scranton, 0.
At Wilkesbarre—Albany, 16; Wilkesbarre, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 3; Elmira, 1.
At Syracuse—Binghamton, 3; Syracuse, 1, (first game;)Binghamton, 4; Syracuse, 2, (second game.)

Connecticut League.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, 6; Northampton, 3.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—Birmingham, 4; New Orleans, 3.
At Memphis—Montgomery, 3; Memphis, 1.

AWAIT OCEAN RACERS.

Leader of Motor Boats Expected to Arrive at Bermuda To-morrow.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 6.—Bermuda yachtsmen await with lively anticipation the coming of the American fleet of sailing and power boats, which started yesterday on the long journey from Gravesend Bay. As was the case last year, just at the time of the great yacht race the weather is far from favorable at this end of the route for the boats. But it is possible that conditions will change before their arrival. To-day a strong westerly wind prevailed, accompanied by rain, and weather conditions look extremely unsettled.

The pilot boat Guard has been engaged as a mark boat, and will take up her position, weather permitting, two miles off St. David's Head on Monday afternoon. The leader of the motor boats, it is expected, will reach the finish line on Tuesday. In last year's race the Ailsa Craig, which won the event, arrived about noon on Tuesday, and as she encountered very heavy weather during the greater part of the trip, it is possible that the boats in this year's contest, under more favorable conditions, may improve on that time.

The Committee on Arrangements will meet to-morrow morning to make final arrangements for the finish of the races and to prepare a programme of entertainment for the visiting yachtsmen during their stay in Bermuda. No other event excites so much interest among all classes here, and the boats will receive a hearty welcome when they reach these waters.

AUTO RACER DOWN WITH DIPHTHERIA

Driver of the Itala Car in Seattle Race in Chicago Hospital.

SUBSTITUTE FOR SICK MAN

Contestants Nearing St. Louis—Two Fords in the Lead—Stearns, Starting Late, Drops Out.

One of the officials having the New York to Seattle contest in charge received a telegram from Chicago last night saying that Gus Lechleitner, driver of the Itala car in the New York to Seattle contest, had been taken ill with diphtheria on the road between South Bend, Ind., and Chicago. The driver was hurried to a hospital as soon as the racing car reached Chicago, according to the dispatch.

The representative of the Automobile Club of America, with one of the cars, was instructed to get the consent of the other drivers to have a substitute driver put in Lechleitner's place. The services of Lillie have been secured here as a substitute driver, and he left last night for St. Louis, where he will take the wheel of the Itala for the rest of the journey across the continent in case the other drivers give their consent.

The information from Chicago was to the effect that Albert Bellows and Warren G. Demarest's son were in the car with Lechleitner. Bellows cannot drive the Itala and Mr. Demarest's son is too young to pilot the car to Seattle.

Word was also received last night that the Stearns car, entered in the contest by Oscar Stolp, and which started Saturday, four days behind the five other starters, had broken down at Tarrytown and could not continue. According to the information received here the Stearns broke the transmission case and had to be towed back to New York. Mr. Stolp could not be reached last night.

If both the Itala and Stearns cars are compelled to drop out of the contest only four contestants will be left. These are two Fords, an Acme, and a Shawmut. The little fifteen-horse-power Fords have been doing splendid work, and at last reports were far in the lead. The Acme had the misfortune to run into a swamp between Cleveland and Toledo Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 6.—The two Ford cars, leading in the New York to Seattle contest for the M. Robert Guggenheim Trophy, left Chicago at 9 o'clock this morning, and the Acme and ... cars left at 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Itala car is said to have left Cincago at 3 o'clock this afternoon and is expected here.

The Fords are piloted by local agents of the Ford Company, which has enabled them to keep the course better than the other contestants. The Acme and Shawmut cars got lost many times, and they will not reach St. Louis until to-morrow morning. The Fords left here at 5:10 this afternoon for Springfield, the Shawmut left at 8:05, and the Acme left at 9:30. The Acme traveled fifty unnecessary miles to-day when it got off the course.

DEROSIER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Motor Cyclist Cleverly Avoids Serious Accident in Record-Breaking Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 6.—Jake Derosier, in his first appearance in the East, this afternoon at the Clifton Stadium board track, after going 1 5-16 miles of a five-mile exhibition in world's record time, suffered an exploded rear tire, and, by cool-headedness and presence of mind, saved not only his own life, but also the lives of the spectators in the first row of grand stand seats. The Frenchman was riding at a terrific rate, and just as he was going around "dead man's" curve the rear tire blew out with a loud report. Women screamed and fainted and men yelled with fright, for it looked as if Derosier would ride right into the grand stand.

The motor cyclist held firm to his handle bars, steered the machine down the incline, and dropped off. For a distance of several feet the boards were ripped up. Before any one reached his side, Derosier stood up and said, "Everything all right." He was examined and proved to be only slightly injured. His side was scratched with small splinters, but he suffered no broken bones.

Remarkable time was made by Derosier in the mile he covered, riding the distance in 0:53 2-5, smashing the record for the distance by 0:02 3-5.

Elmer Collins of Lynn, Mass., behind pace, outrode Carlo Vanoni of Italy in two heats of a ten-mile match race. Charles Turville, in the three-mile motor cycle race, beat Bob Schultz and Carl Ruden in 3:16 2-5, the best time ever made on the track. The summaries:

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by Stanley Carmen, Jamaica, L. I.; Izzy Zucker, Rutherford, second; George Lazzi, Newark, third. Time—1:04 4-5.

Ten-Mile Motor Pace Match Race Between Carlo Vanoni of Italy and Elmer Collins of Lynn., Mass.—First heat won by Collins. Time—14:59 4-5. Second heat won by Collins. Time—14:58 4-5.

One-Third of a Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Alfred Hoffman, New York; Martin Kessler, New York, second; Max Mosig, Paterson, third. Time—0:40 2-5.

Five-Mile Lap Race, Amateur.—Won by Adam Beyerman, New York; Clarence Carmen, Jamaica, L. I., second; John S. Roth, New York, third. Time—11:28 2-5.

Exhibition by Jake Derosier, Paterson on Indian motor cycle, one mile. Time—0:53 2-5. Former record, 0:56.

Three-Mile Motor Race.—Won by Charles Turville, Philadelphia; Bob Schultz, Newark, second; Carl Ruden, Manchester, N. H., third. Time—3:16 2-5.

Blanc's Union Wins the French Oaks.

PARIS, June 6.—At the Chantilly course today Edmond Blanc's Union won the Prix de Diane, (the French Oaks,) for three-year-old fillies at ten furlongs. The value of the stake was $19,400, and Union was first by a scant head. W. K. Vanderbilt's Sliver Streak was unplaced.

Mason Carnes's El Biar ran unplaced in the Prix Des Ecuries, a handicap at a mile and a half.

The Week's Failures.

Commercial failures during the week, according to Dun's, totaled 208 in the United States, against 218 and 238, respectively, in the two preceding weeks, and against 205 in the same week of last year. In Canada there were 21 failures, against 25 and 23 in the preceding weeks and 44 last year.

PROPOSALS.

CONSTRUCTION OFFICE, CONSTRUCTING Quartermaster, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 2, 1909.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received in this office until 11 o'clock A. M., June 22, 1909, for the construction, heating, plumbing and electric wiring for one Post Exchange and Gymnasium building at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. Bids will be received only for the entire work. Plans and Specifications can be seen in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the East, Governors Island, N. Y.; Quartermaster's Office, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., or at this office. Plans may be taken from this office upon the deposit of $10 to insure their return. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Post Exchange at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to be opened June 22, 1909," and addressed to Constructing Quartermaster, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

REPAIRS TO HOSPITAL.—Fort Hancock, N. J., June 3, 1909. Sealed proposals for repairs to plastering and interior painting and varnishing at Post Hospital, Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received here until 2 P. M., June 18, 1909, and then opened. Specifications and further information furnished on application to the undersigned. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for repairs to Hospital," addressed W. J. HAWKINS, 1st Lieut. and Constructing Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Goldenberg Brothers, Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Hammer, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; Grand Hotel.

Stearns, E. H., Bangor, Me.; dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. C. Powell, manufacturing department; 320 Broadway; Hotel York.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Mr. O'Shaughnessy, ladies' hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Little & Galze, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. McCutcheon, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Block, hats; 621 Broadway.

Saalafield, A. J., Akron, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. Genimell, jewelry; 458 Broadway; Hotel Grand.

Covington Company, Jacksonville, Fla.; A. V. Covington, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; D. M. Levy, boys' clothing; 817 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

London, A. L., & Son, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. London, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, carpets; 817 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Richardson Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. L. Rogers, notions, laces, and ribbons; 51 Leonard Street; The Breslin.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss L. Goeckel, ribbons; Miss M. Lensenhuber, jewelry; 214 Church Street; Hotel Broztell.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. J. Smith, neckwear; H. H. Haynie, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Latham.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Y. E. Worhurst, furnishing goods; J. E. Bishop, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Flanders.

Meyer, J., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Meyer, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Cumberland.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Diller, furs; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.

Stix, Baer & Fulton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Freund, domestics; 684 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Durgen, J. H., Pawtucket, R. I.; dry goods; Hotel York.

Daniel Millinery Company, Dallas, Texas; L. O. Daniel, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel York.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Sweeney, linens; 458 Broadway; King Edward Hotel.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Meyers, cloaks and suits; 4 Washington Place; King Edward Hotel.

Sisson, L. D., Los Angeles, Cal.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.

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Home Letters of a Contented Exile

I.

HER TEARFUL GOOD-BYE.

S.S. "Mauretania," Leaving New York Harbour, May 27th, 1908.

MY OWN DEAR JACK:

Only a few lines, my love, for the Pilot to take ashore, so that your to-morrow will not be absolutely without some living remembrance of me. It was so sweet to see you there at the end of the pier as we pulled out into the river, even though it was as terrible to think of our separation for the weeks to come—but then, you know that parting brings the happiness of meeting again.

The stewardess has handed me the beautiful flowers and delicious chocolates which you sent. I will enclose one of the flowers with this letter for you to keep. I have kissed it for you, dear boy.

Well, I can see the towers and turrets of Coney Island through the porthole windows, and Marie says the Pilot will soon be leaving, so I must close.

I do hope that you will take great care of yourself while I am away, so with love, for the time, good-bye.

Always yours, KATHERINE.

II.

REALLY AN EXILE—CAN LOVE GROW COLD?

S.S. "Mauretania," Nearing Queenstown, Monday, June 1st, 1908.

MY DEAR, DEAR JACK:

Five days since we said "good-bye" and it feels like five years, despite the fact that the weather has been perfect, the other passengers very congenial, and it has seemd as though there was something on for morning, noon and evening of every day.

It was just too lovely for anything to receive your wireless message on Friday, for I was missing you so much. More than anyone will ever know.

We had your flowers on the dinner-table on Wednesday and Thursday.

On Friday the Purser, Mr. Graham, showed us all over the ship.

One of the steerage passengers was very ill and she had been removed into the hospital, so I did just what I know you would have done to help comfort her. I took the flowers in for her to enjoy.

They made her so happy that she cried and then—well—I cried, too, and I know we both felt better for it, for there is nothing in the world so comforting as a good cry.

On Saturday we were within sight of a dozen whales for more than an hour, and it was such fun to watch them sporting about in the water. Every once in a while they would blow up a spout of water and then disappear again.

To-night we are having a concert. Papa is to be the Chairman and I was asked to sing, but I am far too unhappy, for Papa and I had a long talk about you on Friday night.

I told him that we had agreed to write to each other twice a week. He said that it was very foolish and that either he or I should write and release you from your part of the bargain.

Papa said that I wasn't old enough to know my own mind yet, and that you were such an honourable chap that you would stick to me to the end and that some day we should be getting married, and perhaps in the meantime one or both of us would meet someone who would be far more suitable to the other.

I explained how much we loved each other and that as soon as we returned from abroad you were going to speak to him again about our prospective engagement. Poor dear Papa; he does not understand such things, does he?

Anyhow, I thought if he wrote, it might upset you, and so I am keeping my promise in writing it all myself. Of course it is all nonsense, dear Jack, and Papa will be just as proud as we shall be in the end.

Nothing in the world will ever change me, Jack, and I know that you are just as true; so for the time, with my heart's love, Your KATHERINE.

P. S.—Papa has just sent a wireless to engage rooms at our hotel.

KATHERINE.

III.

BROKEN HEARTED.

S.S. "Mauretania," Crossing the Devil's Hole, Saturday, May 30th, 1908.

MY DEAREST HELEN:

It is a wicked thing to say, I know, but I just wish that I might fall overboard and sink into the bottomless pit which this beautiful ship is now passing over.

The weather is fine, everybody on board is as nice as nice can be, but despite all this my heart is breaking and I know that I am never going to be happy again.

Jack, as you know, came to the pier to see us off. He sent each of us a little remembrance, and after we had been to sea for twenty-four hours, the dear boy sent me a long wireless message, just as lovely as it could be.

I was so happy—perhaps too happy, for Papa walked around the deck with me for an hour and talked of nobody else but Jack. He told me what a fine chap he was and what a brilliant future he had in business if things went right with him.

Naturally I was delighted and confided in him that when we returned Jack was going to ask his permission for our engagement. Then happened the surprising thing that has made me positively disgusted with everything in the world.

Papa actually said that Jack and I must not think of any such thing for years to come. And then what do you think he admitted?

That he had been watching our friendship grow for some weeks and that the only reason that he was taking me abroad for, was to separate us, so that, far apart, we would of ourselves realize exactly what he feared, that our affection was not of the lasting and for life kind, and that we were nothing more nor less than a couple of children. Now, what do you think of that?

I expostulated and for the first time in my life was really angry with Papa. I know I said heaps of things that I should not have said, but it was of no avail. Papa did not even get angry with me, but as we parted for the night, he kissed me as tenderly as Mamma ever did.

He said that I was really his baby and that he was only continuing in business so that I might have everything that a young lady should have, and then comforted me by saying that if Jack and I were of the same opinion in two years he would not place a single obstacle in our way, but instead would help us. That was comforting, anyway. Perhaps dear old Dad means all right, but then you know he does not understand. I suppose things are so different to what they were when he was a boy. Of course such a thing as either Jack or I ever changing our minds is too ridiculous to even think about. Why, the very night before we sailed, Jack said that the sun rose and set wherever I was,

But then it is most depressing, and to make it worse Papa said that either he or I must write to Jack and tell him the same thing, so as not to be trifling with him.

I have written the terrible news to the dear sweet boy, and offered to show it to Papa, but he was so nice and I am positive I saw a tear in his eye as he declined to look at it, simply saying "My little girl has said it kindly and fully, I know," I just can't write any more.

Your broken-hearted friend,

KATHERINE.

IV.

HER HEART STILL TRUE.

S.S. "Maurctania." The Mersey, Liverpool, Monday, June 1st, 1908.

MY DEAR JACK:

I feel exactly like what Papa said I was—"a little girl"—for I have actually asked his permission to write this letter to you.

He laughed, and said, "Certainly, write to him whenever you feel you must, now that you have explained my feelings in the matter."

And so here is another letter, written within twelve hours from the time the last terrible missive was mailed at Queenstown.

We are anchored in the River Mersey and shall remain here until early in the morning, as we have arrived too late to be passed by the Customs officers. We are lying off a place called New Brighton. There seems to be a promenade miles in length with but one place of amusement. It has a magnificent tower, but the lights are so few that they can be counted. Between the Mauretania and the shore on that side of the boat which is opposite Liverpool, is a lighthouse and a little fort.

We were all prepared to land to-night and so the caps and veils and rugs have given way to tailor-made gowns and hats, mostly of the Russian-Turban order.

Breakfast is ordered for seven and the special train for London will start on the London and North-Western at about nine.

We are going in the morning as far as Chester to see the old walls and Cathedral and leave there for London in the afternoon, arriving in time for dinner.

I think that perhaps you will decide to write a nice letter to Papa after reading the Queenstown letter. Don't be cross with him, Jack, for he thinks such a lot of you and I am sure he is only thinking for our good. He does not quite understand, that is all.

Always yours, KATHERINE.

V.

THE GUARDSMAN APPEARS.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 3rd, 1908.

MY DEAREST HELEN:

You can't say I'm not going to be the best correspondent in the world, for this is my first morning in London, and here I am writing to you.

This is 10:30; I've only been here since seven o'clock last night, and I haven't stepped foot outside the Savoy; yet already it is all too wonderful! Naturally, I am going out when Mamma and Marie are ready; but I feel sure that if I didn't I should find enough to interest and amuse me for weeks right in my own hotel.

You know how it has happened for one reason and another that while the family have often been to England I never have. So I was prepared when we got out of the train at Euston to begin turning the pages of a wonderful new story book. My head was full of Dickens and Thackeray, and until I arrived at the Savoy, I almost regretted that we weren't going to some quiet musty old place with moth-eaten furniture and decayed waiters of the mid-Victorian era. I told Papa that it was the sort of thing would make me believe I was really in London at last.

We drove down through crowded funny streets, and finally into the Strand, which was jammed and noisy beyond words. You know how ridiculous Mamma is about sleeping; a pin dropping within a quarter of a mile keeps her awake. Well, I looked at the Strand—I knew we were getting close to the hotel—and I thought I foresaw trouble for Dad if he was lodging us near such a roaring torrent of a street.

And then we turned suddenly off the Strand, passed under a great flying arch of stone into the darlingest sort of little court, paved with huge square blocks of rubber, to the hotel entrance, and I saw that quiet would be possible right in the heart of London, for the cabs come in and out with just the faintest tinkling noise.

The scene, as we alighted, was a picture of fairy romance; at one side was a most delightful low green trellis with the darlingest little arches simply covered with climbing pink roses, behind which was a kind of terracy place with tables where people were dining, being part of a charming white restaurant—the Café Parisien, or Grill Room, I think it is called. Even up at the tops of the stone pillars at the back of this terrace like a kind of cornice were hung great baskets of ferns and flowers.

While I was staring at this, the others went to the bureau (that's the desk here). As I followed it was to see a beautifully gowned Frenchwoman in tears because she couldn't get a room. Then I realised why Papa had cabled to reserve ours.

Our rooms are so comfortable that we hated to go downstairs for breakfast—and we didn't. We have a suite, each a bedroom and then our big salon. Who was it told me there were no bathrooms in England? We have a beauty.

But after all the most wonderful thing about our rooms is the view. The French windows in each room open out on a loggia or balcony. I don't know whether this side of the hotel is the back or the front, but I do know that I have never seen such an ideal location.

We don't look on a street at all, but on to the Embankment Gardens, the most lovely, peaceful stretch of waving green trees and grass and flower beds. Then beyond that a broad roadway by the river's edge, just far enough away so that the good little cabs and motors are seen but not heard, just as the good little children should be (and generally aren't). Beyond, the broad brown stream of the Thames, sweeping past on the ebb tide. It goes in a great, majestic curve, and off to the right you can see the tower of the Houses of Parliament and to the left the dome of St. Paul's, and over all is the wonderful dim golden hazy London sunlight. I've always thought people silly and affected who keep saying that they wish they could paint, but this is the most wonderful view in Europe, and yes, I wish I could paint, for looking out of our windows it is so inspiring that it holds one entranced.

At dinner last night I saw with my own eyes the Guardsman of whom Marie raved so much upon her return from Europe last year. And as far as description goes, Marie did not overdo it at all. I suppose to any girl who loved him he looked simply gorgeous.

To be fair and honest I must admit that he is a great fine-looking soldier. His name is Captain Egerton Fitzmaurice, and he is lunching with us to-day. Of course, he is a different kind of man to my Jack, you know, so I am not making any comparisons, though I don't blame Marie for talking so much about him.

She declares though that he is not the style of man she would ever marry, and I am surprised, for I am sure he would make a picture walking up to the altar—with Marie, and he is such a handsome boy that every other girl would be envious. I am sure Jack would not mind us having the Captain to lunch with us, for we all know that Marie is quite fond of him even though she does deny it. Your affectionate

KATHERINE.

VI.

A DOUBTING HEART.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 3rd, 1908.

MY VERY DEAR JACK:

There is a steamer sailing to-day, so I will just write a few lines to catch it, though I know that the letter posted at Liverpool yesterday will be on the same steamer.

No use to tell you anything of the charms or comforts of the Savoy, for you have enjoyed them all.

It is just as comfortable and lovely as you have pictured it. I have rather a headache at present, so this will not be very much of a letter.

You remember the soldier of whom Marie spoke so often last year? Well, he was dining here last evening and came over to speak to the folks. He is quite a nice young man, I should think, and he is coming to lunch to-day and in the afternoon has invited Mamma, Marie and me to see a game of polo at Ranelagh.

Marie seemed so pleased when he asked us to go, that for her sake I urged Papa to allow us to do so. I have to get ready for luncheon now, so will close. Yours, the same,

KATHERINE.

VII.

A CHANGING HEART.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 5th, 1908.

DEAREST HELEN:

Of course, I said I'd write you by every steamer that went out, but, really, darling, there are a lot of steamers, and there is a great deal of pleasure in London, and your friend Katherine is having an adorable time.

To-day—no, I may as well go back to the day before yesterday, to lunch with the Guardsman, for it really is the beginning of history—English history, of course.

We lunched in the room where we had dined the night before. And now I think of it, I never told you much about it. We go along a corridor from our rooms, then down a little flight of five or six steps and we are in the office. From this a great broad, easy flight leads a little farther down in a wonderful great room where you meet your friends before lunch, dinner or supper, and where you have coffee and liqueurs after you are finished.

It's a beautiful white Adam room with charming Eighteenth-Century English paintings on the walls, and such luxurious chairs in the most cozy little groups (sometimes just groups of two) around dear little tables.

The most lovely people dash to and fro, smart English and smart American and smart foreign (American and foreign aren't at all the same, Captain Fitzmaurice says) women in marvelous clothes, and young men in equally wonderful, truly Piccadilly raiment.

They don't seem to toil or spin, but just lunch and dine and sup out, and you'd suppose that they all came here.

How I ramble! We lunched. Beyond the big lounging-room, behind a sort of glass partition, is the main restaurant, again all in white. Our table is out by the windows, near a kind of inclosed terrace hanging, as it were, just over the gardens. Awnings kept out the sun (there is sun in London, in spite of all you heard) and a fresh, gentle little breeze wandered in from the Thames.

Captain Fitzmaurice had brought along a friend of his, named Arthur Dean, in whose automobile we were to go to Ranelagh to see the Polo and then home again.

Mr. Dean was a small, neat, dark man with a gay little moustache, but I like my Captain (no, Marie's) better. The men appeared to think well of sister and me, which pleased us, and well of lunch, which pleased Dad.

He had a fine time talking with them about wines. The way he went on about the Savoy's cellars you would think they extended under all London. He had some horrid story of how they stored away $150,000 or $200,000 worth of each good vintage of champagne, and kept it till it was ready to be drunk.

There are moments when Father's interest in his creature comforts doesn't seem quite fair to his daughters. For example, he gave the men what appeared to be some uniquely good Rhine wine which caused them almost to forget for a moment how nice we girls were.

We consoled ourselves as best we could with the most beautiful moselle cup filled with fruit, and as a crowning touch, a spray of blue flowers called "borage," which they tell me is the traditional English thing in cup.

It was fun having these two Englishmen along, because they pointed out so many smart people to us. It was like having the society columns of the Paris *New York Herald* turned into a kind of living picture for your benefit.

It was a combination of all the nicest I've ever seen in New York or Paris or Rome, with all this wonderful London added as well. It makes you understand somehow that London is the world metropolis, the real centre of things. That is a lot to find out from just lunch, isn't it?

Dad went back to the City after lunch was finished—to watch the market. He'd already been there in the morning. Fancy being able to get from Wall Street to Sherry's or the Plaza in fifteen minutes in a comfortable hansom, or ten in a taxi-cab! That is about what our location here means. And yet in about five minutes we can be in Bond Street, where all the beautiful shops are!

Ranelagh was lovely, great stretches of English turf, the made-in-a-century kind; trees, crowds of the smartest people in the most elaborate frocks, and the divinest young Englishmen playing Polo.

Tea of course for even the bravest and best of young warriors of Britain would faint and die if five o'clock came and there was no tea-cup handy! Tea, a million kinds of sandwiches and cakes, and such strawberries! Oh, the great red English strawberry, lying on cool green leaves! I am a glutton; I guess there is no use denying it, for I've had to restrain myself from devoting a full page of this letter to the berries we've been having at the hotel.

And the cream—no, I really won't say anything about it, except that it's miraculously thick, and Mamma says she doesn't much care if it does make her fat, that she means to get new clothes in Paris and that she has heard that Celestine has invented a new kind—almost to the knees, my dear—that keeps down the figure anyway.

Where was I? Oh, yes, Ranelagh. We came back by a turn through Richmond Park looking like a Gainsborough landscape and so, home, and we dined with some business acquaintances of Dad's at their horrid hotel, and Father says he's jiggered (only he didn't say that) if he'll go out to dine again.

He says we can ask all the people we want here, and I expect he'll make the man who gave us that bad dinner pay for all of ours here somehow, for Father is just as wonderful a business man as he is a *viveur*. Love as ever,

KATHERINE

P. S.—I am not really so sure that Captain Fitzmaurice prefers sister to me so awfully. He is attentive to her and he leaves me a lot to Arthur, but once or twice I've caught a look in his eye—well, you never can tell.

P. S. S.—If you see Jack tell him I shall be writing him to-morrow.

VIII.

'TWIXT LOVE AND CONSCIENCE.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 6th, 1908.

MY DEAR HELEN:

I am afraid my letters may have sounded a little frivolous, but you know me well enough to know the serious historical side of London interests me (just as it would you, darling), even though I don't actually write descriptions. Of course, one is so rushed that actual sight-seeing is rather hard to manage.

Still, Marie and I took Captain Fitzmaurice and Mr. Dean to see the Tower of London the other day—that was really it, those foolish Englishmen hadn't ever seen it. It was awfully amusing. I want terribly to see Westminster, but we haven't been able to fix a time yet when all four can go. I adore Cathedrals.

Anyhow, without stirring, I'm on historic ground. Henry VIII. (the wretch) had a Thames-side Palace exactly where the hotel is, and the Royal Chapel attached to it is still standing, just around the corner, in the quaintest little hill-side churchyard.

One thing I know, I'd rather be an American girl at the Savoy Hotel than one of Henry's wives at the Palace of the Savoy. I've got to stop now, darling, but I will write you another long letter and tell you about the National Gallery and the British Museum and all the rest of it. Marie and I feel that it is our duty to see these two ignorant Londoners learn something about their town.

KATHERINE.

IX

DRIFTING APART.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 7th, 1908.

MY DEAR JACK:

You see I still call you "my dear" even though I know, after what Papa said on the ship, that I should not be writing to you at all. But we are such sensible good friends that it is quite all right, is it not? We have all been sight-seeing to-day and it has been glorious. I won't burden you with the details of where we have been and the things we have seen, for I know that it is an old story with you and that you know London as well as you do your New York.

The weather is delightful and we are quite free from the terrific heat which, from the newspapers, we know you are suffering from. I suppose that you run down to the beach every afternoon and have a cooling dip in the surf?

The folks all wish to be remembered to you, and with every good wish, I will close. Sincerely your friend,

KATHERINE

X.

TWO EYES OF BLUE.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 8th, 1908.

I DON'T begin with "Dear Helen," because it's no use pretending this is really a new letter. It is just the second half of the last sent by a different steamer.

I only mean that I could have gone right on with the other only I was interrupted by some people coming to tea. They laid the table for us just as I had planned, out on our balcony, and everybody raved about the view, and somebody said he believed we really had the nicest rooms in London.

Yes, dearest, it was Captain Fitzmaurice who said that, and I'm not so sure he really meant exactly just the rooms themselves, though, of course, they are terribly nice.

It is astonishing what a lot they can make of tea here. It's a real function, and there is about the London air some blessed thing which gives one an appetite again by dinner time. We were asked to tea at Claridge's Hotel the other day.

No, darling, we were asked by Arthur Dean, who is really quite nice, though perhaps not quite so nice as—well, perhaps he is. I suppose Marie saw a good deal of Captain Fitzmaurice last year and that he couldn't very well, if he was to be decent, show any change—yet I believe he could if he had any serious feelings. I'm very fond of Mr. Dean, you see, and, of course, we were glad to go to tea with him.

Claridge's is like the Savoy, only much quieter, more wholly a family place, yet tea was awfully amusing. Little blue-and-white wicker tables and chairs, quite like Paris, and delicious tea, and evidently it was the place to go.

Large parties there were, and small ones, sometimes just two coming in so discreetly (or so indiscreetly; I'm sure I couldn't tell) and the men kept bowing to Lady This and the Countess That, and there were two Duchesses, both quite fashionable Dutchesses, Captain Fitzmaurice said.

Oh, naturally he had to talk to me some whether he liked it or not. I am convinced he didn't like it. I have a headache, darling, so I'll close.

KATHERINE.

I wish you could meet Arthur Dean. You always liked dark eyes. I used to prefer blue, but I have come to believe they indicate a cold, heartless nature.

XI.

A LESSON FROM THE KING.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 10th, 1908.

MY DEAR ALICE:

Knowing that Helen would show you my letters, and really every moment has been occupied since we arrived, I have put off writing to you, but now you can turn about, for here is a letter all for yourself, and Helen will have to be satisfied with reading this. You really must persuade your father to bring you across the "herring-pond" next Summer. Everything is so different here from at home. I won't say that everything at home is not worth seeing, for it surely is. But changes are as good for us as they are pleasant. For instance, the sleepy old Thames does not possess any of the majestic grandeur of the Hudson, with its rushing torrent and its mountainous banks from the Palisades to Poughkeepsie.

Instead, it reminds you more of a sleepy old lion, which looks so picturesque as it drowsily lies there whisking the flies off with its tail, but which we realize from the "inward feeling" is in all reality the king of the forest, despite its almost closed eyes and harmless look. There is a picture in every bend of the Thames, and the very prettiest picture of all is to be seen right from our windows. And the hotel itself? Why, the Savoy is a never-ending human panorama of the most beautiful women, the very latest creations in gowns and hats and the very smartest-looking men one could find from end to end of the world.

One of these very men—and the very smartest of them all—has helped make our stay here so enjoyable. It is a remarkable thing, but, though he knows every possible place that one would like to go to, he has seen most of them with us for the first time. He is so different from any of the men at home. He seems to have time, at any time, to show us and take us to some place else. It is not the ever-rushing business that always changes the programme when one would like to go somewhere. I suppose it is because he is a Guardman and has not any business to worry about. Isn't that just too lovely for anything? He is always there, as he says, straightening himself out to his full six feet two inches, "at your command."

It seems terrible to think of the time when we shall have to return home, as we shall have to do some day, I suppose. We can say what we like at home about the "Old World," but I tell you, a month at the Savoy will round off all the rough edges. Everything is so different. People talk differently, they eat differently, they dress differently, and one must admit that the difference is in the favor of the Englishman. They spend hours over their meals, and live longer and are less frequently ill in consequence. In the middle of the afternoon every one, from the King to the coster, has time for a half-hour's recreation in the form of a cup of tea and some cake and fruit. I like it myself.

Captain Fitzmaurice has been telling me a host of interesting things about the King and the Queen. Royalty here is really very democratic, and the Royal Family live very much the same as other folks, except that they have to work very much harder and really live the most unselfish lives, for every second is being lived for somebody else instead of themselves. The King is out of bed every morning at 7 o'clock, and before 8, when he breakfasts, has been through all his mail. Captain Fitzmaurice says that as his Majesty reads the letters he personally writes the keynote for the answers, and then each letter is placed in a basket marked for the special equerry or secretary who is to attend to it.

Many personal letters the King not only signs, but writes himself. The stationery used by the King and Queen is identical, except that the King's is printed in black, while that of the Queen is in red. On the note paper it simply says, "Buckingham Palace," while on the back flap of the envelope is simply a small imprint of the Crown, which cannot be used by any other than the reigning monarch. After breakfast the King receives his visitors, and he is far more responsible than many people think for the method of government. He talks in a very deep voice and pauses for quite a time after each sentence, but he has a heart as tender as a woman's and is quick to observe a point and generally ahead of his advisers in the initiative of things.

How is this for a quickly acquired knowledge of affairs? I could write for a week telling you of the good time we are having, but Mamma has just asked if I am writing a book, which means that we are going out again.

Your contented exile, KATHERINE.

XII.

A CONTENTED EXILE.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 14th, 1908.

DEAREST HELEN:

I've been wishing that I could run to Paris and get some clothes and then come back here. To tell the truth, I didn't bring enough. Of course I knew that for dining in restaurants and going to the play one was to wear real evening gowns and no hats, but I don't think I realized how much and how well people dressed. Of course that's half the fun. They pour in here after and before the theatres in what we might wear to balls at home, and I've come to believe in it; for you can't imagine what an air of gayety it gives.

Of course if you don't care to dress, or have taken a fancy to wear a hat, or have come in late from motoring, there is always the Grill Room, with the pink roses on the terrace, and then, around the corner, in the Strand, under our very roof, as it were, is a *very* wonderful place called *Simpson's*.

Now I'll be historical! In the seventeenth and eighteenth century it was the Fountain Tavern. And there's a story of how the Earl of Derwentwater and brother rebel lords (you're so clever, darling, you'll know *what* rebellion it was!) going from prison in Westminster to trial in the Tower begged the Lieutenant who commanded their escort to allow them to stop at the Fountain and have one last good dinner.

I believe Dad is probably descended from the Earls of Derwentwater. He would behave exactly that way! And he'd stop at the same place.

Then from 1848 to 1903 it was Simpson's, most famous of London eating houses. Wonderful people went there, and a thing called the Knight's Club met around a wonderful Round Table. Then they had to tear down to rebuild the Savoy.

The Round Table was so large they knew they could never get it in at the windows or doors of the new building, so they just built the new building around it. Isn't that delicious? I really felt at Simpson's I was eating bits of Dickens's stories at every bite! It is now a beautiful, fresh, white room, (which is only peculiar because it has a kind of stalls along the side with a table very comfortably nestling into each one,) but it used to be, they say, the oldest and dingiest room imaginable.

Captain Fitzmaurice assured me that some of the patrons were so attached to the general dustiness of the old place that in order to reassure them there was a stuffed rat which was drawn slowly across the floor every evening at 8:30. I think it's a lovely story, and probably quite untrue. Happily, they provide old English atmosphere in Simpson's now without resorting to any such expedients. The most amusing thing is the little tables which they wheel about the room. Each has an enormous silver platter with a mammoth cover. A lamp beneath keeps it warm, and a "carver," a most dignified person in spotless white linen, carves the joint for you at your very elbow.

That is what they go in for at Simpson's, joints, and you feel sure that John Bull himself comes to dine there every evening. Huge slabs of roast beef are not the most appealing thing in the world to meet, but I admit that I believe there I might learn to love them.

What I certainly love is the glow of delight Father is in there—I have come to revel in Father when he is gastronomically philosophical. Every native cuisine has its merits, so he says, even the English. But English cooking has been almost exterminated by bad French. When Father talks you feel as though at Simpson's you were holding the fort and were ready to die in the last ditch to keep the English joint what it has always been.

The cook, Thomas Davey, has been there since Easter Sunday, 1867, and has roasted over 10,000,000 pounds of meat. And the youngest of the "carvers" has been there for over twenty-five years. Don't you love it? Father does. He gets rather red and eats too much, and drinks some marvelous port and smokes special cigars and actually takes on a kind of John Bull look himself. For a change from our big restaurant it is really great fun. The best fun of all, however, is supper. Now, in New York, supper is no fun at all for me. All the places where it is amusing are not correct to go, and all the places you can go to you'd rather stay away from, they're so dull. But London is different.

They positively storm the Savoy after the theatres are over. They pour in like a procession, and you wonder how they are ever to find tables, and some nights lately there has been an overflow of dozens and dozens of tables into the great Adams' room, that is usually used for lounging and coffee.

There are people from every country, even sometimes Indian Princes in their jewels, and there were Persians here the other night, and Englishmen from some party either at Buckingham Palace or the Foreign Office, in knee breeches and laced coats. And such lovely women!

Later lots of actors and actresses "came on" from the various plays; it is too fascinating to see them off the stage this way, wearing their most beautiful clothes and bringing along their loveliest smiles. Then there were here and there people like painters and novelists, and even members of the Cabinet, and smart Americans, and one or two funny Americans of the kind one only meets travelling. Even they had heard in their strange Bloomsbury boarding-houses that they ought to come down here just once to supper and see life.

It is seeing life, yet though it's gay and lively and you see every kind of person in the world here, it is awfully well-behaved and distinguished in tone. Gaiety girls and Duchesses and your own Katherine are all jumbled together, and we all like it. Everybody likes it; that is evident enough when 12:30 comes and, according to the English law, they have to put the lights out and drive us out. Nobody wants to go. The lights go out and on again, and once I actually was shown the way out by a waiter with a wax match. Isn't it too fascinating and funny?

Jack Loring, who was with us the other evening, was complaining bitterly and talking about New York hours. But I told him I was "jolly" glad myself. This way I got to bed and to sleep so that I was fresh enough always to come to supper again the very next night. That is a gain, isn't it? I believe I must learn to dictate letters. There are millions of things I'd love to tell you about. I've a new way of doing my hair; got it from the hairdresser here in the hotel, who is quite wonderful. Captain Fitzmaurice says it is "ripping." We go day after to-morrow, but we're coming back next year, and Dad has engaged the same rooms again. I'm awfully happy, I think perhaps I was wrong about blue eyes. What do you think about it, darling? Love from your contented tourist friend.

KATHERINE.

XIII.

FURTHER APART.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 15th, 1908.

DEAR JACK:

Your letter arrived last evening and I am surprised to think that you would speak of my father in such a manner. Papa has lived very much longer than both you and I put together, and I have no doubt knows very much more than we ever shall.

Papa was right when he advised us, and we should accept his advice in the kindly manner in which it was given.

It is difficult to say where we shall be at any given time, but if you have the time and the inclination, letters addressed "Grand Hotel, Rome," will reach us. With kindest regards from all, Sincerely, KATHERINE.

XIV.

LOVE'S KNOT UNTIES.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 16th, 1908.

DEAR MR. R——:

I have had a further talk with my father, in reference to our correspondence, and I think it would be for our mutual good if the same should be discontinued. Our acquaintance is, and I hope always will remain, one of the most pleasant, and I trust that you will see this in exactly the same light as I do.

We were too young to quite appreciate matters, but as we grow older we realise that we really know less, and so wisely allow our elders to think for us in matters where mature judgment is the best.

Very truly yours, KATHERINE E.

XV.

ANOTHER AMERICAN CONQUEST.

Savoy Hotel, London, June 16th, 1908.

MY OWN DEAREST:

Just a word. I know now why those blessed lights go out at supper. It was last night. Of course, he wouldn't have dared otherwise.

He took my hand for a minute and whispered something to me. It isn't Marie, after all. And he asked me if I could advise him to come to New York next winter, and I told him I thought I could. And then—and then those horrid lights went up. He's a perfect dear, Helen. Yours ever,

KATHERINE.

P. S.—You'll be sure to like Arthur Dean. I'll advise him to come over, too. Really, I just love the Savoy.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Whenever the stock market forges ahead as it did last week the movement is accompanied by almost endless discussion of the respective parts played by speculation and by so-called "genuine buying." The assumption seems to be that unless this "genuine buying" predominates the entire movement is open to suspicion. It has even come to be said in a certain class of comment upon Stock Exchange affairs that so striking a movement with speculation predominating is actually harmful to the best interests of finance and business as a whole. All such discussion upon candid examination seems, however, quite wide of the mark. The thing of real concern is the exact basis for the rise, and this basis may be perfectly sound whether advantage is taken of it by speculators or by a more permanent class of purchasers of securities. It ought to be fairly plain that a purely speculative movement in stocks cannot be more than temporarily successful unless it is founded upon real betterment in the fundamental factors underlying the business and financial structure. No group of speculators could hope to distribute millions of shares of securities, accumulated through long months of a market campaign, unless it was assisted in this operation by the favorable play of natural forces. This is exactly what is going on at the present time. Months ago, when the ordinary observer was too unsettled in his mind regarding the length of time which must elapse before the wreckage of the panic was entirely cleared up to make either business commitments or stock market commitments, groups of speculators, which in reality included many men prominent in the railroad, industrial, and banking worlds, had as a result of long training and observation decided that the crisis was passed and the future sufficiently clear to justify purchases of securities on a large scale. The distribution of stocks, bought in many cases 30 or 40 points under prevailing prices, became the chief point of consideration thereafter. What was required was, of course, a moment when a series of favorable happenings put the public in the frame of mind to buy.

Such a period came last week as a result of the publication of the news that the month of May had been the best for the great steel companies in a year and a half; the submission of a number of flattering railroad reports, which, with their great gross increases over the returns of 1908, and, in many case, of 1907, made it clear that business the country over was back to old levels; excellent weather for the crops in all parts of the country, and the announcement that a powerful syndicate had been arranged to float indirectly the shares of the United States Steel Corporation on the Paris Bourse, a move presumed to be in answer to the growing demand of European investors for American securities. These various matters, with others of less general importance but equally significant in their way, seemed to bring sudden conviction to a great many people that it was a good time to buy stocks. Naturally every opportunity was taken by those having the stocks for sale to spread this conviction. Here, then, were displayed side by side the speculative and investment forces at work in the market; but it must be repeated that the thing of real importance underlying the whole movement was the genuine and undisputed evidence of actual improvement in fundamental conditions. It remains to be seen whether last week's market witnessed the completion of the long-planned distribution of securities, or whether it was simply one stage in such a distributive movement, the later ones being timed to fall in with the harvests later in the year.

Improvement in the steel and iron trades, which have been watched for months as an adequate barometer of general business, is now so obvious as to call for very little comment. Orders for structural material and wire, the two departments of the business to feel the first effects of the revival, continue to expand, while prices harden, but more interesting is the extension of the inquiry into other lines of manufacture. The restoration by the Republic Iron and Steel Company of the dividend upon its preferred shares at the week's close is sufficient evidence of the lengths to which the improvement has run among the larger of the independent makers. The gains in bank clearings the country over as compared with so active a year as 1906, and the corresponding enlargement of railroad earnings, are to be taken as general indications of betterment in practically all lines of business. The breadth of the improvement in this respect is well exemplified by the railroad reports for April, submitted last week, including such gross gains by so widely separated properties as the Pennsylvania, $1,353,000; the Southern Pacific, $788,000; the Union Pacific, $276,000; Chesapeake & Ohio, $464,000, and the New York Central, $909,000. Brief mention may be made of one or two matters bearing upon individual lines of business. For the six weeks which ended on Thursday last the American Locomotive Company received orders for over 300 locomotives, or at the rate of fifty locomotives per week, the best volume of business received by it in a long time, and the President of one of the largest banks in the financial district, an institution which has heavy dealings with merchants, said that, for the first time in two years or more, the jewelry trade was beginning to inquire for money to meet expanding demands. The Government cotton report put a definite end to the calamitous reports regarding the crop's progress, assuring, with favorable conditions from this time on, a heavy yield, and the showing was also of wider interest because in the cotton States there is raised nearly one-eighth of the total Winter wheat crop, which has, of course, shared in the excellent weather conditions.

A small consignment of gold, under $1,000,000, went forward to Paris last week, but exchange rates continue to hold firm, with every prospect of further shipments before money quotations here harden. The Bank of England made an unusually poor weekly report and appeared again to be seeking gold, which makes it possible that shipments to that centre will be made. The unusual activity on the Stock Exchange left the money market unaffected, and the very considerable financing of the week was likewise unproductive of results upon rates. One of the most encouraging matters coming to light during the week was the report of the Treasury Department, showing that the deficit for the first eleven months of the present fiscal year has been kept down to only a trifle above $97,000,000. Inasmuch as the month of June is usually favorable, owing to the turning back of unexpended balances, there seems now every likelihood of a final deficit of very little more than $100,000,000 as against the estimated maximum deficit of $140,000,000 only a few months ago.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE.

RISE IN AMERICAN STOCKS.

Big Business in Steel and Copper Shares on London Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 6.—The American department of the London Stock Exchange not only responded to the call of Wall Street, but, thanks to the large amount of Continental buying as well as the increasing British confidence in transatlantic investments, took hand in the upward movement, a sign of the times which, in view of the long period during which shorters' court has been merely more or less a feeble echo of Wall Street, is highly significant.

While there was the usual tendency in some quarters to regard the advance as manipulated, it was admitted that nothing short of a serious shortage of crops or dear money can prevent the leaders of the movement from carrying it on successfully. Thus when there came a slight reaction in the Kaffir boom, due to profit-taking and need of a "breather," the Yankee department profited and the volume of business done in steels of several railway descriptions and Amalgamated Copper stock was large for London.

There was a marked difference of opinion in regard to the money outlook. On one hand the present relative scarcity was held to be merely temporary and in no sense indicative of stringency to come, but on the other hand revival of the Continental demand for gold and high rates which American financiers are paying here for October delivery are regarded as symptoms of Autumnal monetary tightness.

Whatever the possibilities of the future may be, Capel Court is too well satisfied with present conditions to bother. How good business is is shown by the fact that whereas a nomination for membership of the Stock Exchange could be had for a £5 note a few weeks ago, ten to fifteen times that amount is required to obtain one nowadays.

CAUTIOUS ON THE BOERSE.

Prices Fall Owing to Threatened Imposition of Tax on Stock Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 6.—Caution and restraint again characterized transactions on the Boerse last week. Apprehension was created by the threatened imposition of the tax on Stock Exchange securities. The introduction in the Reichstag of still other revenue proposals involving fresh burdens on industry remained dominant factors in the market.

As a consequence there was little inclination to buy. The advance in Steel shares, the upward movement in Wall Street, and active trading in copper and mining stocks in London and Paris failed to awaken any response except for an advance in three American railway stocks listed on the Berlin Exchange. Owing to transactions among a limited group, prices generally fell, even Imperial Government and Prussian State loans following this tendency.

PARIS MARKETS STRONG.

African Mine Speculators Suffer for Overdesire for Quick Profits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 6.—The markets last week were strong. The upward tendency had but one day's hesitation, Thursday, on which holders and speculators, particularly in African mines, suffered through too eager desire to pocket quick profits. Money comanded samewhat higher rates on carry-over day than it did at the last settlement.

The feeling at the close of the market was buoyant and hopeful, promising well for the coming week.

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THE POSITION OF THE STEEL TRADE

Effect of the Announcement of the Open-Shop Policy by the Steel Trust.

FEAR OF LABOR TROUBLES

Shutdown of Tin Mills Next Month Would Seriously Interfere with the Canning Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—A mild surprise has been caused by the announcement of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company that after June 30 it will operate its sheet and tin plate mills on the open-shop principle. For several years it has been expected that some such move would be made ultimately. The decision to inaugurate the principle this year is probably due in part to the large number of tin mills being erected at the present time, promising sharp competition in the future and making it desirable that the leading interest should have as free a hand as possible to meet the new conditions. Substantially all the new tin mills being erected are by interests committed to a non-union basis.

The tin plate consuming trade is considerably exercised over the possibility of the present union tin mills being tied up for a time after June 30, as this will be at the height of the canning season, and any delay in deliveries would mean the loss of so much business. Tin mill operations this year have been heavier than last year, it being computed that production in the first five months of this year has been between 500,000 and 700,000 boxes in excess of the output in the first five months of last year. Then, too, the leading interest has ninety non-union tin mills, which could operate in July in any event, and the independents which sell their tin plate in the open market have almost half as many. The present rate of tin plate production is fully as large as has ever been seen.

The Carnegie Steel Company is operating forty-four of its fifty-nine blast furnaces, this being 75 per cent. in point of number, but fully 80 per cent. in capacity. It has just blown in No. 4 furnace at the Ohio works. With the starting of the Mingo Steel Works early this year and the starting of Bellaire recently, the company has only two steel plants idle, the Open-Hearth plant at North Sharon and the Bessemer plant at Columbus, both relatively small plants. The National Tube Company has blown in two blast furnaces at the Riverside plant, in the Wheeling district, and is about to start the steel plant and pipe mill.

The producers are making a special effort to discourage speculative buying in finished steel products. A careful study of the situation is being made, and it has been found that in some cases buyers are buying speculatively, in obligating themselves upon larger tonnages than they are certain to be able to use. Speculative buying in the sense adopted by the producers is buying for forward delivery, with specifications to follow later. Buying for early delivery, with specifications furnished at once, is not regarded as speculative buying, irrespective of whether or not the buyer is likely to be able to use the material at once. In the latter case there would, of course, be a speculation involved, but it would be wholly a speculation of the buyer, whereas, when the mill sells for forward delivery when there is doubt about the material being taken, it is to an extent a speculation on the part of the mill, and in plain language it is this class of speculation which it is particularly desired to avoid.

The sheet market is in relatively poor condition. The volume of demand is about the same as formerly, and as this is quite insufficient to engage the full capacity there is sharp cutting by several interests from the recognized prices of 2.20c. on black, 3.25c. on galvanized, $1.55 on painted corrugated roofing, and $2.80 on galvanized corrugated roofing. In black sheets the extreme shading does not usually exceed $1 a ton, but in galvanized sheets and both classes of corrugated roofing the extreme shading sometimes reaches $2 a ton.

The sheet bar market has definitely weakened of late, some sales for early delivery and some contracts for second half being made at cut prices. As low as $24, delivered in the Pittsburg district, has been done, on both prompt and forward delivery, and the market is quotable at $24 to $25, delivered in the zone, against the official price of $25.50 established some time ago. Billets are quiet in the open market, the regular quotation of $23 being maintained. Specifications have been increasing and mill shipments are the largest for many months.

The Standard Steel Car Company has secured an order for 500 additional steel hopper cars. The Central Railroad of New Jersey is in the market for 1,500 steel cars. Concessions from the 1.30c. price on plates are more uniform, making an inside price of 1.25c. on large and attractive orders for early delivery, while on the general run of business 1.30c. is the market. Structural shapes show the same range in price.

Buying of wire products has been fairly good since the advance of $2 a ton, and there is a prospect of another advance of the same amount, say July 1.

The pig iron market is considerably quieter since the recent advance in prices, but sellers are fairly firm in their views, and the advance is fairly well held, although there is more iron to be had at the new minimum prices than was the case a week ago. The market for prompt and future delivery is closely represented by the following range: Bessemer, $15@15.25; basic, $14.35@14.50; No. 2 foundry, $14.50@14.75; malleable, $14.50@14.75; forge, $13.75, all f. o. b. valley furnace. Sales have been rather light. A lot of 1,000 tons of basic was sold to a local interest, June and July delivery, at $14.35, valley; while 500 tons of Bessemer went at $15.25, valley. A local steel interest is in the market for 10,000 tons of third quarter basic.

The pig iron averages for May have shown a negligible change, as compared with the previous month, the Bessemer average going up 4 cents, and the basic average going down 3 cents.

Rebecca furnace, at Kittanning, Penn., has gone out of blast, the merchant furnace production in this district being otherwise unchanged. Pig iron consumers are not assured that the recent advance will hold, and are not disposed to be active in the market.

BOSTON COPPER GOSSIP.

Output Figures in Detail During the Month of May.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 6.—During May the Butte camp put out more than 26,000,000 pounds of copper, Boston and Montana about 7,600,000 pounds, Anaconda 6,750,000, North Butte 3,445,000, Butte Coalition 3,100,000, and Pittsburg and Montana 625,000.

Other outputs for May, with comparisons with May, 1908, are: Shannon, 1,555,000 pounds, as against 1,458,000; Alloquez, 507,465, (mineral,) as against 425,415; Centennial, 840,805, (mineral,) as against 268,345; Champion, 956 tons, (mineral,) as against 1,239; Baltic, 1,130 tons, as against 1,133; Tri-Mountain, 400 tons, as against 392; Michigan, 176 tons, as against 196; Mohawk, 591 tons, as against 607; Quincy 1,475 tons, as against 1,350. Butte Coalition reports for the year to Dec. 31 an output of 15,521,282 pounds of copper, as compared with 19,416,377.

Davis-Daly is now shipping 100 tons of ore daily to the Washoe Smelter, averaging 5 per cent. copper and 11 ounces of silver. It is expected that when the Colorado shaft reaches the 2,000-foot level enough ore will be blocked out to enable the company to reopen the reduction works.

July 4 is expected to see the Southern Pacific running trains in and out of Toledo, Mexico, the location of the Sonora smelter.

Sonora Mining Company, in the Veta Grande claim, has trenched what appears to be a continuation of the vein opened on the San Antonio property, which averages 7 per cent. copper.

Quincy management is not discouraged by the failure to find copper below the 400-foot level of the Pontiac shaft. Sinking continues.

There has been disappointing news from Mass Consolidated. The mill run on the rock from the new lode averages only fourteen or sixteen pounds of copper to the ton, whereas at least twenty was expected. This result is of import also to the other companies at work on the same lode.

Keweenaw has begun diamond drilling for the Kearsarge lode about a mile south of the Mandan Mine. The company has opened 10,000 feet of ground on the Medora without finding copper in commercial quantities, and is devoting itself to the Kearsarge and Osceola lodes.

Enough copper from No. 1 shaft of the Superior has been stamped to establish the value of the Baltic lode. It will yield as well as at the Copper Range. The rich copper continues below the eleventh level.

The Perseverance Company, operating in Warm Springs Gulch, Mon., reports a strike of sulphide containing lead, silver, copper, and gold.

Residents of Houghton, Mich., have incorporated the Montana Clinton Copper Company, capital $1,500,000, for the operation of several properties near Clinton, Missoula County, Mon.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cloth-Lined Paper for Envelopes Not Dutiable Under Cotton Schedule.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has reduced a duty of 45 per cent. imposed by Collector Loeb on cloth-lined paper used for making envelopes.

The merchandise in question is a paper reinforced by the addition of a cotton cloth back. It was admitted that the cloth back is the component material of chief value, and on this account the Collector exacted duty as "manufactures of cotton and paper, cotton chief value."

George Goodair and other importers maintained that the rate should be 25 per cent., under the tariff provision for paper not specially provided for. This claim, General Appraiser Fischer says in his decision for the board, is correct, and must be sustained. The General Appraiser says that the cloth-lined paper in controversy is recognized and dealt in commercially as paper. It is used as paper in making envelopes, and on this account falls properly within the tariff classification for paper not specially provided for.

The business of manufacturing securities is essentially fiduciary in nature; the house which conducts it must be absolutely dependable.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

HIGHEST and lowest prices in these tables, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. The following signs mean:
*Sales of less than 100 shares.
†Portion of issue withdrawn.
‖Including ¼ per cent. extra.
§Including ½ per cent. extra.
‖‖Including 1 per cent. extra.
‡Including 2 per cent. extra.
††Paid in stock.
All stocks are quoted on percentage of par basis excepting Anaconda, Balaklala, Tennessee and Utah Coppers, Batopilas and Newhouse Mines, and Great Northern temporary ore certificates.

Sales of Stocks in the Week Ended June 5

Total Week's Sales 5,531,303 Shares

IN dividend columns the following abbreviations are used: A means annual; SA, semi-annual; Q, quarterly; M, monthly; Ex, extra; JJ, January and July; FA, February and August; MS, March and September; AO, April and October; MN, May and November; JD, June and December. The * with these abbreviations indicates the month of maturity.
The tables include (1) the transactions in stocks during the week; (2) year's range and last sale price of inactive stocks; (3) the week's bond sales; (4) year's range, last sale, &c., of bonds, and (5) the range in price of active stocks since 1900.

Range for Year 1908. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1909. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, June 5. Bid.	Ask	Week's Net Change	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 5. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 5, '09.
16⅜	5	16½ May 17.	12¾ Feb. 24.	15¼	15⅜	— ½	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	$19,820,000	.....	..	..	16	16¼	15⅜	15¼	9½	1,600
52⅝	14	52⅝ May 17.	38 Feb. 24.	52	52⅝	— ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	51⅜	52⅝	51¼	52⅜	26⅛	3,000
88⅜	45⅛	88⅛ June 5.	65 Feb. 26.	87⅝	87¾	+ ⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,287,900	May 31, '09.	50c	Q	85¾	87⅞	84⅞	87⅜	67½	131,590
35	13	44½ June 3.	33½ Jan. 5.	43½	43¾	+ 3	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,114,100	.....	..	..	40	44½	40	43½	23⅝	9,600
24⅞	9½	39¾ May 17.	20¼ Jan. 13.	38⅜	39	+ 1⅜	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Apr. 1, '09.	1½	Q	39	39½	38½	38⅝	19¼	22,000
81⅛	65	95½ June 1.	82 Jan. 7.	94½	96	+ 1⅜	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	95	95½	94	95¼	..	1,083
101¼	4	14⅛ May 20.	7½ Feb. 23.	13¾	13½	— ⅜	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	.....	..	..	13	13¾	12⅝	13¼	5	16,050
76⅞	44	86 June 4.	71¼ Feb. 23.	84	84½	+ 2½	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Apr. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	82¼	86	80⅝	84½	55½	17,700
50⅝	27½	58½ June 4.	44¼ Feb. 24.	57⅝	57¾	+ 1½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '09.	½	Q	57⅜	58½	56¾	57½	34¾	22,300
109	84½	117 May 6.	107½ Feb. 23.	116	117¾	+ 2	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	116⅜	117	116	117	98	2,110
44¾	24¾	70⅜ June 5.	42⅛ Jan. 5.	70¼	70⅝	— 4⅜	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '08.	3	A	66	70⅜	66	70¼	30⅝	43,190
97	88	106¼ May 11.	98 Jan. 7.	100	105	..	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '09.	3	SA.	101½	103	101½	103	..	570
8¾	2⅜	8½ June 2.	6¼ Feb. 25.	8	8¼	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	3⅝	2,300
37⅜	12½	43¼ June 1.	34 Feb. 24.	42½	43	..	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	43	43¼	42⅜	42⅝	..	5,920
31⅞	12½	42¼ Apr. 13.	18⅞ Jan. 8.	36½	37	— 2⅞	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,041,400	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	39⅝	39⅞	36½	36½	28⅛	6,156
17¼	5⅞	18½ June 3.	12 Feb. 25.	17	17½	+ ¼	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	.....	..	..	17	18	16¾	17⅛	10	7,222
36½	17	44 June 4.	29 Jan. 12.	41⅜	42	+ 2⅜	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00.	1¾	..	39½	44	39½	42	21½	5,700
65⅜	31⅝	61¼ June 4.	49 Feb. 23.	61	61¼	+ 3½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	Q	58½	61¼	58½	61¼	50	24,500
116	85½	117 May 6.	109¼ Feb. 24.	116	116½	+ 1⅞	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Apr. 21, '09.	1¾	Q	115	116⅜	115	116⅜	102½	1,400
113	85½	117 May 6.	109¼ Feb. 24.	116	116½	+ 1⅞	American Malt. Corp.	100	5,429,100	.....	..	..	57	58½	56½	57⅛	29½	14,800
8⅝	3	11¼ June 1.	7 Jan. 7.	10¾	11	+ ⅛	American Malt. Corp. pf.	100	8,650,500	May 3, '09.	2½	SA	94	97⅜	93¼	96⅝	75⅞	91,950
51⅛	21	58½ June 3.	42 Jan. 7.	57	57½	+ ⅛	American Malt. Corp. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '09.	1	Q	110	114½	110	113½	99⅝	8,380
107	55½	97⅜ June 4.	77⅝ Feb. 24.	96¾	96⅞	+ 2⅝	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	88⅞	89	88⅞	89	78½	200
110⅜	87½	114½ June 3.	101 Jan. 2.	113½	113⅞	+ 3½	Amer. Smelting & Refining Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	June 1, '09.	1½	Q	103	104	103	104	..	200
84¼	70	89⅞ May 20.	80 Jan. 4.	88⅝	89	..	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '09.	1½	Q	42	51	42	49	..	7,188
97½	80	105 May 12.	95 Mar. 1.	102	105	— ½	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	16,218,000	.....	..	..	132	133	132	132½	128	2,000
41	28	51 June 3.	34⅞ Feb. 24.	48⅝	49¼	+ 7⅜	American Steel Foundries	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '09.	1¾	Q-Q	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	..	200
137¾	98¾	136 Apr. 8.	120⅜ Feb. 24.	132½	133	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 2, '09.	1¾	Q-Q	140⅝	140⅝	139⅞	140⅜	118¼	11,080
131	105	131 Apr. 8.	120⅜ June 3.	126⅞	127⅛	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	223,750,700	Apr. 15, '09.	2	Q-Q	140¾	140¾	140¼	140¼	116⅜	2,610
132⅝	101	142¾ Apr. 22.	125 Feb. 1.	140⅛	140¼	— ¼	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	78,689,100	Apr. 1, '09.	1½	Q	101¼	103	101¼	103	90⅞	1,400
97⅛	72½	104 May 10.	90⅝ Feb. 6.	102⅜	103	+ 2	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	29,501,000	.....	..	..	30⅛	36⅜	36¼	36¼	20⅛	1,400
32⅜	15½	37⅝ May 21.	26 Feb. 4.	36½	36¾	..	American Woolen Co.	100	35,000,000	Apr. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	106	107	105¾	107	88½	3,005
97	78½	107 June 5.	93¾ Jan. 6.	106⅝	107½	+ 1½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Apr. 14, '09.	50c	Q	51⅜	52	50½	52	42⅞	763
53½	27½	52 May 8.	37⅝ Feb. 26.	51⅝	51¾	— ⅛	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	Apr.15, '09.	1½	Q	105	109½	108	109½	..	763
100	100	109½ June 5.	105 Apr. 2.	109½	110½	+ 1½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	6,012,100	.....	..	..	109¼	113⅜	100	114	81⅞	257,000
101¼	66	115⅜ June 5.	97⅞ Jan. 13.	114	114½	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	104,214,000	June 1, '09.	2½	SA	104⅞	105¾	104⅝	105⅝	92½	2,330
104	83⅜	105⅞ June 5.	100¼ Jan. 13.	105½	105⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '09.	2½	SA	1047⅛	105¾	104⅝	105⅝	92½	3,200
.....	.....	1 June 5.	⅞ June 5.	⅞	1	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rights.	.....	.....	.....	..	..	⅞	1	⅞	1	..	..
111½	59½	132 June 5.	107½ Jan. 14.	131	131⅝	+ 2½	Atlantic Coast Line	100	47,537,600	Jan. 11, '09.	2½	SA	128⅛	132	127⅝	131	92	4,000
111⅞	76½	119¼ June 4.	103½ Feb. 23.	118	118¼	+ 3½	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	152,175,800	Mar. 1, '09.	3	SA	115	119½	114⅝	118	89⅝	78,725
94	80	96 Apr. 12.	92 Feb. 3.	94	95	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '09.	2	SA	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	86	100
3	2½	4⅝ Apr. 2.	2⅞ Jan. 29.	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛	Batopilas Mining	20	8,929,920	Dec.31,'07.	12½c	..	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	300
27¼	12	33⅜ June 5.	18¾ Mar. 9.	32	32½	+ 3	Bethlehem Steel	100	14,862,000	.....	..	..	29¾	33⅝	29½	32½	15⅜	17,550
57	35	64½ June 5.	47 Feb. 24.	62½	64	+ 2¾	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	Q	61⅝	64¼	61½	64	42¾	3,400
69⅝	37¼	82¼ June 4.	67 Jan. 9.	81⅝	81⅝	+ 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 1, '09.	1	Q	79½	82¼	78⅝	81½	49	66,175
152¼	89	140¼ May 15.	118 Jan. 28.	139	140	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,994,500	Apr. 1, '09.	3	SA	137⅝	139⅞	137⅝	139⅞	..	1,200
17	6	19¼ May 28.	13 Jan. 13.	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	Q	33	33⅜	33	33	21	775
24	12⅛	34⅞ May 17.	23⅞ Jan. 2.	33	34	— ½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '09.	½	Q	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	54	68 May 25.	60¼ Jan. 11.	65	66	+ ¼	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '09.	1½	SA	66¾	66⅞	66¾	66¾	..	100
180⅛	140	185⅜ June 4.	165 Mar. 3.	184	184¼	+ 4¼	Canadian Pacific	100	149,966,700	Apr. 1, '09.	$3½	Q	182	185⅜	181½	184¼	160½	14,650
33	13½	35½ Jan. 4.	25½ Mar. 2.	30	30¼	..	Central Leather Co.	100	38,459,700	.....	..	..	30	30⅞	29½	30	23⅜	5,700
92	58¾	99¾ Apr. 5.	99¾ Apr. 5.	104½	105	+ 1	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	31,061,500	Apr. 1, '09.	1¾	Q	104	104⅝	103⅞	104⅜	95	2,050
229	160	298½ May 12.	215 Feb. 23.	292	293	+ 2½	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	May 1, '09.	2	Q	78	79⅝	77⅞	79	46⅛	48,500
59⅜	23½	80¼ May 20.	55⅝ Jan. 6.	78⅞	79	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Dec. 22, '08.	1	A	78	78	77½	78	25⅜	3,400
68⅞	10	74⅜ Apr. 1.	57⅜ Feb. 24.	71⅛	71¼	+ ⅜	Chicago & Alton	100	19,522,800	Feb. 15, '09.	2	SA	71½	71⅝	70½	71⅜	..	200
79	47	78½ Mar. 27.	70 Feb. 23.	73½	76	— ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,483,800	Jan. 15, '09.	2	SA	76	76	75⅞	75⅞	..	200
14⅜	3¼	11½ Jan. 2.	4¼ Mar. 18.	4⅝	4¾	— ¼	Chicago Great Western	100	44,465,100	.....	..	..	4⅞	4⅞	4½	4⅝	7⅛	6,900
17⅛	5	13¾ Jan. 4.	6½ Mar. 18.	6¾	7	..	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	23,124,900	.....	..	..	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	9½	250
152½	103½	157⅜ June 5.	130 May 6.	147	147	+ 5	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	116,348,200	Mar. 1, '09.	3½	SA	150⅜	157⅛	150⅜	156⅜	134⅜	159,860
164¾	138	170⅜ June 4.	158½ Mar. 15.	170	170½	+ 6	Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	115,274,000	Mar. 1, '09.	3½	SA	165	170⅜	165	170	152	18,090
183½	135½	180½ June 3.	173⅛ Feb. 24.	182⅝	183	+ 2¼	Chicago & Northwestern	100	99,618,500	Jan. 2, '09.	3½	SA	184¼	186½	182	185	..	9,945
8	1¾	4½ Jan. 25.	2 May 6.	2½	3¼	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000	.....	..	..	3½	3½	3¼	3½	..	100
7⅛	2½	7 Jan. 7.	4⅜ Apr. 20.	5½	6	..	Chicago Union Traction tr. rcts.	100	16,862,900	.....	..	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..	100
18	9	18¼ Jan. 27.	13⅜ Apr. 17.	15¼	16¼	+ 1⅜	Chicago Union Traction pf. tr. rcts.	100	11,344,900	.....	..	..	15	16	15	16	..	300
70½	47½	79½ Feb. 16.	68 Jan. 20.	74	74½	+ 1½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	47,056,300	Mar. 2, '08.	1	..	74	74¾	73	74¼	58	2,100
42	15⅝	45½ Jan. 7.	29 Feb. 23.	44⅛	44½	+ 2⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	42	45	41⅝	44⅜	27⅝	49,900
59	21	68¼ Jan. 8.	57⅛ Jan. 5.	64½	64¾	— ¼	Colorado Southern	100	31,000,000	Dec. 15, '08.	2	SA	64⅝	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝	31⅝	4,200
79	50⅜	86 May 1.	76½ Jan. 2.	81⅞	82¼	— ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '09.	2	SA	83	83	81⅞	82	58⅞	1,350
76	39⅜	84½ Jan. 7.	73¼ Jan. 2.	80⅝	81	— ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	80¼	80⅜	80¼	80⅜	50	500
27¼	14¾	63½ May 3.	21⅝ Feb. 23.	63	63¼	— ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,960,800	Apr. 1, '09.	1¼	Q	63½	63¾	63	63⅜	20½	2,435
167¼	96	165¼ Jan. 4.	114½ Feb. 4.	114½	115	— ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,639,000	Mar. 15, '09.	1	Q	144	145⅞	143	143½	123	15,500
202½	108¼	203½ June 2.	163¼ June 3.	161½	162	+ ½	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,754,500	.....	..	..	25½	26½	25¼	25½	15⅜	57,700
80	56	93½ June 1.	73¼ Feb. 24.	92	93	+ 1	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,797,600	Ap. 10, '09.	½	Q	92	93½	91¼	92¾	70⅝	7,020
48¼	47½	61 May 25.	45 Jan. 5.	55	61	— 1½	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,922,500	Dec. 15, '08.	2	SA	56½	56½	56½	56½	..	100
181⅝	141½	200 May 14.	167¾ Feb. 24.	193	193½	+ ¼	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,400,000	Mar. 20, '09.	2¼	Q	194½	194½	192½	193	159	5,300
575	420	680 Apr. 22.	535 Feb. 6.	640	660	+ 10	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '09.	2½	Q	660	660	660	660	..	100
40½	14¼	54 Apr. 20.	37⅜ Jan. 6.	51¼	51½	+ ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	50¼	51⅞	49⅞	51⅜	26¾	21,350
83¼	39¼	90 Feb. 10.	79½ Jan. 6.	89	89¼	+ 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	45,772,400	Jan. 15, '09.	2½	SA	88	89¼	87¾	89	65	4,700
19½	5	16⅜ Jan. 12.	13 June 5.	13	16	— 2⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	100	4,283,100	.....	..	..	13	13	13	13	..	100
56	32½	62½ Feb. 20.	56 Jan. 30.	57	58⅜	+ 1	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	Aug. 1, '07.	1¼	..	58	58	58	58	..	140
38⅜	27½	41⅞ May 25.	32½ Feb. 23.	39⅜	40	— ⅞	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,764,500	Apr. 30, '09.	½	Q	40⅞	41¼	39¾	39⅞	34½	4,000
18¾	6	21 Jan. 15.	15¼ Jan. 6.	17½	17¾	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	17¼	18	17¼	17⅝	..	1,050
33¾	11¾	36½ Jan. 15.	28 Feb. 23.	32¼	32¾	+ 1⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	31	32¾	31	32⅜	19½	1,300
36	12	38¼ June 5.	22⅝ Mar. 11.	38	38¼	+ 3½	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	35	38¼	34⅜	38⅛	22⅞	130,980
51⅜	24⅜	55½ June 5.	36½ Mar. 11.	54½	54⅞	+ 2⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	52⅝	55⅛	51⅝	55	40¼	22,540
41	16	45⅜ June 5.	28½ Mar. 11.	45	45¾	+ 3½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	42¼	45¾	42	45⅜	28	10,200
94	72½	95½ May 12.	55 Mar. 2.	85	89	+ 2¼	**Federal Mining & Smelting**	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09.	1½	..	88	90¼	88	90¼	79¾	400
89	59	93 May 10.	80 Feb. 24.	90½	91½	..	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Mar. 15, '09.	1¾	Q	90	91⅝	90	91½	74½	1,200
162¾	111	161⅜ May 17.	150¼ Feb. 23.	160½	161	+ 2	**General Electric Co.**	100	65,179,600	Apr. 15, '09.	2	Q	161¾	161¾	159	160¾	137	8,900
109½	78¾	110 Jan. 4.	91 Mar. 12.	104½	107	— 1⅛	Granby Con. Min. Smelt. & Power.	100	13,487,100	Dec. 15, '08.	2	SA	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105	100
148¼	113¾	150⅜ June 5.	136⅜ Feb. 24.	150¼	150¼	+ 3¼	Great Northern pf.	100	209,939,200	May 1, '09.	1¾	Q	147	150¾	147	150⅛	131⅞	53,950
75⅛	48½	73½ June 3.	65⅛ Mar. 12.	75½	76	+ 1¼	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop...	...	.....	Mar. 16,'08.	$1	..	74½	76½	73¾	75¾	61⅛	48,235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2 June 2.	39 Feb. 1.	55½	57	+ 4	**Havana Electric Ry**	100	7,500,000	.....	..	..	55	55	55	55	..	125
93	69	93 Jan. 13.	88 Apr. 27.	90¼	92	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 18, '09.	2	SA	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	..	300
96½	67	93 May 10.	88 Jan. 19.	90	92	..	Homestake Mining	100	21,840,000	May 25, '09.	50c	M	91½	91½	91½	91½	75	50
149¾	122½	150 June 5.	137 Feb. 23.	149¾	149⅞	+ 2½	**Illinois Central**	100	109,046,900	Mar. 1, '09.	3½	SA	147	150	147	149½	132½	15,830
20	6¾	19 Jan. 5.	11⅝ Mar. 23.	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼	Interborough-Metropolitan	100	93,262,100	.....	..	..	16¾	17	15¾	16¾	11½	19,248
49½	17⅞	49⅜ Jan. 6.	36¾ Mar. 23.	45¾	46	..	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	45,740,000	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	46½	46⅞	44½	46	32	26,250
67⅝	52	80⅜ June 3.	62 Jan. 30.	84	85½	+ 1⅜	International Harvester	100	60,000,000	June 1, '09.	1¾	Q	84	86⅛	83⅞	85½	..	9,000
109¼	5	109¼ Jan. 16.	122 Jan. 16.	122	122½	+ 2	International Harvester pf.	100	17,442,900	.....	..	..	14⅜	15½	14	15	11	3,420
13¼	8	15½ June 3.	9½ Mar. 13.	15	15¼	+ 1	International Paper Co.	100	22,530,700	Apr. 15, '09.	½	Q	61	63¼	60½	63	58	11,750
65	47	63¼ June 4.	47¾ Mar. 18.	62¼	62⅝	+ 2¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	Q	40½	41⅝	40½	41	24⅜	5,622
39⅞	13	42⅜ May 12.	33½ Feb. 25.	41	41½	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	11,350,000	May 1, '09.	1½	Q	87¼	87⅜	86⅞	87½	77	5,350
84⅛	65	89½ May 13.	82¼ Jan. 30.	87¼	87¾	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,524,400	.....	..	..	32¼	32⅝	31	32	16⅝	4,100
52½	10	36 Apr. 15.	27 Feb. 24.	31⅜	32	+ ½	Iowa Central	100	5,673,300	May 1, '00.	1½	..	58½	58½	57	57⅜	34¾	3,105
57	27½	62 Apr. 15.	54½ Jan. 4.	58	58½	— ½	Iowa Central pf.	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,695
73½	57	79½ May 13.	74 Mar. 23.	78½	79½	+ 1¼	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem.** pf.	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '09.	1	Q	78	79¼	78	79¼	..	510
42⅜	18	48⅜ May 14.	37 Feb. 23.	47⅛	47¼	+ ⅝	Kansas City Southern	100	30,000,000	.....	..	..	46½	47⅜	46¼	47¼	24½	18,175
72⅛	46	74⅞ Mar. 30.	67⅛ Feb. 24.	73⅜	73½	..	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Apr. 15, '09.	1	Q	73½	73½	73	73½	55⅞	1,850
32	20	30 June 5.	30 June 5.	30	35	+ 2	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	May 1, '09.	1	..	30	30

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

358 Fifth Avenue, Corner 34th Street
60 Broadway 125th St. and Lenox Ave. 148th St. and 3d Ave.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS
OVER $14,000,000

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ISSUES TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY.

Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry Terminal, Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,000,000.00

The contents of safe deposit boxes are not taxed in New Jersey nor is there any lineal inheritance Boxes may be rented in names of husband and wife and either or the survivor has access.

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JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer. J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 WALL STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $10,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President. GEORGE N. HARTMANN, Secretary.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres. JAMES F. McNAMARA, Trust Officer.
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Windsor Trust Company
NEW YORK
Uptown Office, FIFTH AVE. AND 47th ST.
Downtown Office, NASSAU AND CEDAR STS.

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Mr. WILLIAM A. NASH, President Corn Exchange Bank
Mr. WILLIAM H. NICHOLS, Chairman of Board of Gen. Chem. Co.
Mr. WILLIAM H. PORTER, President Chemical National Bank.
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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $12,000,000
176 Broadway, Manhattan
196 Montague St., and 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica, 67 Jackson Ave., Long Island City

Union Trust Company
of New York.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS (earned), $[illegible],000,000

BRANCH OFFICE,
425 Fifth Avenue, (Cor. 38th St.)
Interest allowed on deposits. Letters of Credit Issued.
Safe Deposit Vaults.

Manhattan Trust Company
20 Wall Street
Corner Nassau
NEW YORK

DIVIDENDS.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Common Stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after June 18, 1909, to the common stockholders as registered at the close of business May 20, 1909.
E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 Wall Street, New York.
The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of Four Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable July 1, 1909, to stockholders of record June 24, 1909.
H. D. BABBITT, Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for dredging near mouth of Whale Creek, Newtown Creek, Brooklyn, (Contract No. 1,025,) will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, June 16th, 1909.
(For particulars see City Record.)

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.
Sealed estimates for furnishing and delivering Ice—Contract No. 1,185, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks, at Pier A, Battery Place, until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, June 11th, 1909.
For particulars see City Record.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS

Total for the Week Ended June 5, $34,860,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	94	94	93½	93½	2
Albany & Susquehanna 3½s	104⅝	105	105	105	20
Allis-Chalmers 5s	88¼	88¾	87¾	88	271
American Agricult. Chemical conv. 5s	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	97
American Cotton Oil 4½s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	3
American Dock & Improvement 5s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	36
American Ice Securities 6s	78	78	77	78	18
American Tel. & Tel. conv. 4s	104⅛	104⅝	103½	103½	1,073
American Tel. & Tel col. tr. 4s	94¼	95⅛	94¾	95⅛	3
American Tobacco 4s	80¼	80½	80	80	148
American Tobacco 6s	112	112¼	112	112	48
Ann Arbor 4s	83½	85½	83¼	85¼	4
Armour 4½s, ctfs., when issued	96⅛	96⅛	93½	95⅝	1,247
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅛	101	100½	100⅝	193
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s	93½	94¼	93¼	94⅛	17
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	93¾	94½	93¾	94⅛	41
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, Trans. Sh. 4s	95½	95½	95⅜	95¼	42
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	109½	115	100⅛	114⅞	2,517
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé deb. 4s, Series K	98½	98½	98½	98½	5
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 5s	111⅜	115	111	114⅞	1,559
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	96¾	96⅞	96½	96¾	34
Atlantic Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	91	91	90¼	90⅞	14
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	94	94⅛	94	94	17
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	100⅞	101	100½	100⅝	353
Balt. & Ohio, P. L. E. & West Va. 4s	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	73
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., J. & M. Div. 3½s	89	89	89	89	1
Bethlehem Steel 5s	89⅝	90	89¾	90	105
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	88½	89½	88	89¼	573
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	104	104	103½	103½	7
Brunswick & Western 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½	1
Buffalo Gas 5s	70½	70½	70½	70½	4
Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron 1st 5s	89⅛	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	2
Bush Terminal 5s	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	110⅞	111⅜	110⅜	111⅜	40
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	80	82	80	82	26
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s, st'p'd	81	81	81	81	1
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	73	73	72½	72½	26
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s, tr. rcts	72½	72¾	72½	72¾	20
Central of Ga. 2d inc. 5s, tr. r., st'p'd	72½	72½	72½	72½	40
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s, st'p'd	70½	70½	70½	70½	50
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s, tr. rcts	71	71	71	71	25
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s, tr. r., st'p'd	69⅞	70	69⅞	70	17
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	1
Central Leather 5s	98½	99	98½	98¾	72
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼	90
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	5
Central Vermont 4s	89	89	88½	88½	4
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	115⅜	115½	115⅜	115½	5
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	104½	105	104⅜	105	50
Ches. & Ohio gen. f. & i. 5s	101¾	101¾	101½	101⅝	46
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	8
Ches. & Ohio, Big Sandy 4s	89¼	90	89¼	90	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	76¾	77	76⅜	76¾	48
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	98⅛	98¼	97¾	98	215
Chi., Bur. & Q., N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	97¾	97¾	97¾	97½	11
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 3½s	91⅝	91¾	91¼	91½	13
Chi., Bur. & Q., Illinois Div. 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅝	34
Chi., Bur. & Q., gen. 4s	100⅛	100¼	100	100	226
Chi., Bur. & Q., deb. 5s	102½	102½	102⅜	102⅜	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	115⅜	115½	115¼	115¼	22
Chicago & Eastern Illinois ref. & imp. 4s	88½	89	88¼	88¼	265
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	3
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	12
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜	12
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	92⅛	92⅛	92	92	20
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	113	113	113	113	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific col. 4s, Series J	97	97	97	97	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	92¼	92¼	91½	92	282
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	80¾	81	80½	80¾	205
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	93¼	93½	93¼	93⅝	52
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Chicago & Western Indiana consol. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	93⅝	95	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	98	98	98	98	4
Colorado Industrial 5s	77¼	79	77½	78½	97
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	95¼	95½	95½	95½	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	15
Colorado & Southern 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜	11
Colorado & Southern ref. & ext., 4½s	99¼	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	28
Corn Products Refining s. f. 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	11
Columbia & Greenville 1st 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	3
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	1
Delaware & Hudson lien equip. 4½s	103	103½	103	103½	14
Delaware & Hudson conv. 4s	104½	105¼	104½	104½	13
Delaware & Hudson 1st & ref. 4s	102⅜	103	102¾	103	47
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4½s	103	103	103	103	10
Denver & Rio Grande 1st & ref. 5s	94½	94½	93¾	94	162
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	97⅜	97⅜	97¼	97¼	17
Detroit City Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Detroit & Mackinac 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Distillers' Securities 5s	78	78¼	77½	77½	55
Edison El. Ill. of New York conv. 5s	111	111	111	111	2
Erie 2d ext. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¼	90¼	18
Erie gen. 4s	79½	79½	78⅝	79	100
Erie conv. 4s, Series A	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	365
Erie conv. 4s, Series B	75¾	76½	75	76½	594
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	89	89	89	89	32
Flint & Père Marquette con. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. Huron Div. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	12
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	11
General Electric conv. deb. 5s	145	147	145	146½	93
Green Bay & Western deb A	85	85	85	85	10
Green Bay & Western deb. B	16	18½	16	16	41
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	6
Houston & Texas Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	7
Illinois Central, Litchfield Div. 3s	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	1
Illinois Central ref. 4s	100	100¼	100	100¼	47
Illinois Central, Louis. Div. 3½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	1
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1913	101	101	101	101	3
Indiana Natural Gas 5s	94	94¼	94	94	85
Interborough Rapid Transit conv. 6s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	17
Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s	78¾	79	77½	78⅝	1,244
International Navigation 5s	87	87	86½	86½	3
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s, tr. r.	100⅜	102	100⅜	102	46
International Paper 6s	104½	105	104¼	105	5
International Paper conv. 5s	88	88	88	88	11
Iowa Central 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	79½	79½	79½	79½	22
Kansas City Southern 3s	75	75	74¾	74¾	3
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	85	85	84½	84¾	28
Kentucky Central 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	4
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped	88	88	88	88	20
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	11
Laclede Gas Light of St. L., ref. & ext. 5s	100	100	100	100	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	5
Lake Shore 3½s	93⅝	95	94⅜	95	12
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95¾	95¾	95½	95½	78
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96	96¼	95¾	95¾	75
Lake Shore 4s, 1928, reg	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ext. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	13
Long Dock 6s	127	127	127	127	1
Louisville & Nashville gen 6s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	101	101½	100¾	100¾	70
Manhattan consol. 4s	99½	99⅞	99¼	99⅞	8
Manhattan consol. 4s, tax exempt	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	2
Mercantile Marine col. tr. 4½s	74½	75	74¼	74¼	1
Metropolitan Street Ry. gen. 5s, tr. r.	88	88	88	88	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	96¼	96¾	96	96	5
Milwaukee Gas 4s	92	92	92	92	25
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Milwaukee & Northern con. 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Milwaukee & Northern Main Line 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Minn. & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	85½	86¼	85½	86¼	69
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	12
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100	100	99⅞	100	22
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	91½	91½	91	91	49
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st ref. 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87½	5
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	86⅝	86⅝	86	86	19
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, ext. as. 4 p. c.	83	83⅜	82¾	83¼	78
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	96½	96½	96½	96½	3
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis con. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
Nassau Electric 4s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	4
National Rys. of Mexico gen. 4s	83	83	82½	83	1
National Rys. of Mexico prior lien 4½s	89	89	89	89	41
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4½s	95½	96	95	95⅝	652
New York Air Brake conv. 6s	83⅛	83¼	83⅛	83⅛	25
New York Central deb. 4s	112	114⅞	112	114½	138
New York Central, L. S. coll. 3½s	96¼	96¼	95⅝	96¼	31
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	84½	84¾	84⅝	84⅝	25
New York Central gen. 3½s	84	84	84	84	32
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	25
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. coll. tr. 5s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	24
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P., pur. mon. 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
New York Dock 4s	85½	85¾	85¼	85¼	16
N. Y. Lake Erie & Western Coal 6s	94	94	94	94	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s	114½	114½	114	114	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. deb. 6s	108¾	109	108¾	109	55
N. Y., Ontario & Western ref. 4s	138½	138½	138	138½	78
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	11
Norfolk & Western conv. 4s	99	99¼	98⅝	99⅛	38
Norfolk & Western div'l 4s	98	98¼	97¾	98½	131
Norf. & Western, Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	40
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	92⅞	93	92⅞	92⅞	2
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	102⅞	103	102⅜	102⅜	108
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	5
Northern Pacific 3s	74¾	75	74⅜	74⅞	32
Northern Pacific, St. P. & Dul. Div. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	4
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	93½	93½	93¼	93½	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99	99⅝	99	99⅜	8
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	95	95¼	94¼	94¼	76
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	116	116	116	116	5
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Pac. Tel. & Tel. col. 5s, J. P. M. & Co. rcts	97⅝	97½	97	97½	88
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Pennsylvania con. 4s, 1948	105½	105¾	104⅞	105	36
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1912	100½	101⅜	100¼	101⅜	308
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s, 1915	97½	97⅝	96⅞	97⅝	750
People's Gas of Chicago ref. 5s	103¾	103¾	103⅜	103⅜	8
People's Gas of Chicago con. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	1
Peoria & Eastern inc. 4s	50	52	50	52	2
Railway Steel Spring 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	10
Reading gen. 4s	100	100	99⅛	99⅛	68
Reading-Jersey Central coll. 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Republic Iron & Steel 5s	100	100	100	100	21
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	7
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	7
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	110¾	110¾	110½	110½	15
Rutland Canadian 4s	92	92	92	92	8
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern gen. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	1
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89¼	40
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So., R. & G. 5s	90⅜	90⅝	90⅜	90⅜	13
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry. gen. 6s	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	87	87¼	87	87	24
St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. gen. 5s	91½	91⅝	91	91⅜	145
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	94¼	94¼	93½	93½	12
St. Louis Southwestern 2d inc. 4s	84	85	84	85	3
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	81	81	80½	80½	59
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Mont. Cent. 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90¼	90¼	89½	90	36
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85½	85½	85	85	61
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Silver Springs, O. & Gulf 4s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
Southern Pacific conv. 4s, full paid	100¼	103⅝	100	102⅜	8,219
Southern Pacific conv. 4s, 2d paid	99⅞	103	99⅞	103	199
Southern Pacific 1st 4s	92	92⅝	92	92⅝	38
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	95⅛	95¼	94⅞	95¼	238
Southern Railway 1st 5s	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	37
Southern Railway dev. & gen. 4s	83⅛	83¼	82⅞	83	310
Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	1
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	91	91	91	91	17
Tennessee Coal & Iron gen. 5s	103¼	103½	102⅝	102⅝	13
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Texas & Pacific 2d income	65	65	65	65	1
Third Avenue 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Third Ave. con. 4s, Cent. Tr. Co. cfs. stpd.	70	70	69⅛	69⅝	74
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84⅞	84⅞	84	84¼	4
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Union Bag & Paper 5s	96½	97½	96½	97½	11
Underground Rys. of London income 6s	36¾	37½	36⅝	37½	81
Union Pacific 1st 4s	102⅞	103⅛	102⅝	103	171
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	102½	102½	102½	102½	11
Union Pacific conv. 4s	107½	110¼	107½	109½	4,218
Union Pacific 1st & ref. 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	120
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	75	76	75	76	27
United States Rubber s. f. 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	137
United States Leather 6s	106	106¼	106	106¼	20
U. S. Reduction & Refining 6s	90	91	90	91	18
U. S. Realty & Improvement 5s	91	91½	91	91½	22
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtge. s. f. 5s	105¼	106½	105¼	105⅝	676
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d. mtge. s. f. 5s reg	105⅜	105⅝	105¼	105½	7
Virginia-Carolina 1st 5s, temp. ctfs	97	100	97	99¾	65
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	97½	97½	97	97	1
Wabash 1st 5s	112½	113	112½	112¾	17
Wabash 2d 5s	103¼	104	103¾	104	18
Wabash ref. & ext. 4s	77¾	78	77¼	77½	891
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	79½	79½	79½	79½	1
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	52	52	50	51	15
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s, t. r.	50	50½	50	50	10
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	9½	9½	9	9	20
Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s tr. rcts.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½	28
Western Maryland 1st 4s	85½	85½	85¼	85¼	45
Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. conv. s. f. 5s	94⅝	95½	94½	95	183
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96¼	26
Western Union conv. 4s, Series A	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	4
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	99½	90½	99½	90½	2
West Shore 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	6
West Shore 4s reg	102½	102½	102¼	102½	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	88⅛	88¼	88⅛	88¼	28
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	10
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	95¾	96	95¼	95¼	132
Wis. Cen., Sup. & Dul. Div. & term. 4s	94¼	94½	94¼	94¼	39

Total sales.....$34,280,000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Argentine 5s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	35
Imperial Japanese 4s	88⅜	88⅝	88¼	88¾	205
Imperial Japanese 4½s	94⅜	94½	94	94¼	16
Imperial Japanese 4½s, 2d series	93½	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	35
Republic of Cuba 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	25
Sao Paulo (U. S. of Brazil) 5s	94	94¾	94	94½	33
United States of Mexico 5s	99¾	99¾	99	99	8
United States of Mexico 4s	95	95	95	95	25

Total sales.....$440,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs	45¾	47	45¼	47	10

Grand total.....$34,880,000

CITY BONDS.

New York City 4s, 1957	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
New York City 4s, 1958	101¾	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	26
New York City 4½s, 1958, reg	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	101¾	7
New York City 4½s, 1957	111⅜	111⅝	111½	111½	7
New York City 4½s, 1957, new	111⅝	111⅞	111⅜	111⅜	75
New York City 4½s, 1917	104¼	104¼	104⅛	104⅛	10

Total sales.....$130,000

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Where no sale occurred in 1909 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	102⅞	Jan. 13	101¼	Feb 10	101¼ Feb. 10, 1909	20
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	103	Jan. 22	102¼	Apr 16	102¼ May 3, 1909	
U. S. 4s, 1924, reg	119¼	May 13	119¼	May 13	119¼ May 13, 1

THESE quotations are got from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information. Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 5, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$300,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 09	172	178
America	1,500,000	13	S	Jan. 2, 09	575	585
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 09	253	258
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	130	..
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 09	375	..
Bronx Borough.	150,000	..	..	.....	200	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 09	140	150
Century	200,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	170	175
Chase National.	5,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 09	325	350
Chat'm Nat ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 09	290	302
Chelsea Exch.	200,000	..	..	.....	190	200
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 09	425	435
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	155	160
City (National).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 09	350	..
Coal & Iron Nat	500,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	245	250
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	300	..
Columbia	625,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 09	375	425
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 09	186	190
Corn Exchange	3,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 09	335	345
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 09	123	135
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 09	165	175
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 09	4000	..
Fifth National.	250,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 09	300	350
First National.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 09	800	825
Fourteenth St.	1,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 09	155	180
Fourth Nat.	6,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 09	218	222
Gal'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 09	340	350
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 09	270	285
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 09	140	150
German Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 09	450	490
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 09	550	..
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	May 1, 09	265	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 09	540	545
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	16	S	Jan. 2, 09	545	555
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Oct. 1, 07	110	..
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 09	190	200
Jefferson	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 09	180	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 09	530	550
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 09	420	440
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 09	335	345
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 09	258	265
Mechanics' Nat.	8,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 09	255	258
Mercantile Nat.	8,000,000	2	..	Dec 15, 08	180	185
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 09	160	165
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 09	160	165
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 09	375	..
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 09	185	190
Mount Morris.	250,000	2½	Q	May 1, 09	250	265
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 09	290	310
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 09	205	..
Nat. Cop. Bank	2,000,000	2	Q	Mar. 1, 09	238	245
*Nat. Reserve.	1,200,000	..	..	.....	140	145
N. Netherlands.	200,000	..	..	.....	200	210
N. Y. (N.B.A.).	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 09	335	345
N.Y. County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 09	750	..
N.Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	§4	S	Apr 15, 09	165	170
N't & Day B'k.	200,000	..	..	.....	220	250
Nor. Bk. of N.Y.	700,000	3	S	July 1, 07	110	125
Pacific ($50)	500,000	§4	Q	May 1, 09	230	240
Park National.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 09	470	480
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 09	280	300
PhenixNat.($20)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 09	175	185
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 09	600	630
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 09	365	380
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 09	375	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 09	240	260
23d Ward.	200,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 09	100	..
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 08	187	195
Wash. Heights.	100,000	..	..	.....	265	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 09	500	..
Yorkville	100,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 09	425	440
Brooklyn Banks.						
Borough	200,000	..	..	.....	..	125
Broadway	150,000	7	S	Jan., 1909	350	400
Brooklyn	300,000	V	V	V	..	140
First Nat.	300,000	V	V	V	250	260
Home	100,000	V	V	V	105	..
Mechanics' ($50)	1,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1909	230	250
Mfrs. Nat. ($30)	252,000	4	Q	Apr., 1909	400	..
Montauk	100,000	2	..	Jan., 1909	155	160
Nat. City ($50).	300,000	7	S	Jan., 1909	290	305
Nassau Nat.	750,000	3	Q	Apr., 1909	240	270
North Side	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1909	140	160
Prospect Park.	100,000	3	S	Jan., 1909	150	160
Terminal	100,000	V	V	V	..	110
Union	.....	V	V	V	90	105

TRUST AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 5, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety.	$2,500,000	†4	Q	Apr. 1, 09	210	220
Astor Trust.	1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 09	310	325
Bankers' Trust.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 09	690	700
B'd & Mtg.Guar.	3,000,000	3	Q	May 15,09	465	470
Broadway Tr.	700,000	3	S	Nov 6, 07	140	145
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 09	420	430
Carnegie	1,500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 09	185	195
Central (old)	1,000,000	15	Q	Apr. 1, 09	2700	..
Central*	3,000,000	..	..	.....	900	1000
Citizens'	500,000	2½	..	Mar. 1, 09	130	135
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 09	250	..
Com'wealth Tr.	250,000	..	..	.....	140	155
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	145	150
Empire	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 09	240	..
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 09	455	470
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	10	Q	May 1. 09	1325	..
Fidelity Trust.	750,000	3	S	Dec 31,08	204	210
Fifth Avenue.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,09	400	..
Flatbush	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 09	200	..
Franklin	1,500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 09	200	210
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 09	270	..
Guaranty Trust	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31,09	690	715
Guardian Trust.	500,000	..	..	.....	165	175
Hamilton	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 25, 09	265	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	108	115
Hudson Trust.	500,000	3	..	Jan. 2, 09	175	180
Kings County.	500,000	3½	Q	May 1, 09	480	..
Knickerb. Trust	1,200,000	..	..	.....	320	330
Lawyers Mtg.	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 09	300	310
Law. T. In. & T.	4,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 09	238	245
Lincoln***	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	162	167
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 09	300	315
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	§6	S	Jan. 2, 09	370	390
Mercantile	2,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 09	725	750
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Apr. 1, 08	550	560
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 09	114	120
Morton	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar. 1909	475	..
Mutual Alliance	700,000	4	..	Jan. 2, 09	120	130
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	May 1, 09	155	165
National Surety	750,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 09	180	190
N.Y. Life I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Dec 30, 08	1100	1120
N.Y.Mtg. & Sec.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	185	192
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar. 1909	565	575
People's Trust.	1,000,000	M	M	May 1 09	290	300
Standard	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 30, 08	325	..
Title Guar. & T.	4,275,000	5	Q	Mar 31,09	500	510
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 09	150	155
Tr. Co. of Am.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 09	375	405
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Apr., 1909	1275	1295
U.S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	10	S	Dec 30, 08	435	440
United States.	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 09	1200	1225
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Apr. 1, 09	375	410
Windsor	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 30,08	135	140

*New stock, when, if, and as issued. Special dividend of 200 per cent. declared, payable June 15 to stockholders of record June 1; also increase of stock.

FERRY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 5, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	0	..	.....	..	..
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 06	32	35
Hoboken 1st 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	Nov, 1908	107	107½
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	.....	30	45
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May, 1908	55	65
N.Y.& Hob. gen. 5s, 1946	2,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1908	96½	96¾
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Oct., 1907	30	40
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Jun, 1907	58	65
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan. 2, 08	22½	24
††Do 1st 5s,'20	2,200,000	2½	S	May, 1908	93	100

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 5, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Chicle.	$6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20,09	209	213
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	102	105
†Am. Malt. 6s.	3,893,000	3	S	Dec., 1908	102	104
Am. Tobacco.	40,242,400	††½	Q	Jun 3, 09	425	435
Am. Screw	3,250,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1909	135	140
Am. Type F'd's	6,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 09	37	40
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 09	95	100
Am. Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2¾	3¼
Do preferred	12,500,000	1	..	Apr. 1, 07	19	20
††Do 1st5s,'19	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	86	88
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36.	2,000,000	V	V	V	92	160
Bliss & Co., E. W., ($50)	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	112	116
Do pf., ($50).	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 09	125	..
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s of '34.	530,000	V	V	V	73	78
Do 5s of '36.	780,000	V	V	V	35	65
Bord. C. Milk.	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 09	130	132
Boston Copper.	£750,000	..	..	.....	15⅝	16
Br. Col.Cop.($5)	$2,515,000	†40c	Q	Sep. 4, 07	7⅜	8
Butte Coal.($15)	15,000,000	15c	Q	Dec 17, 07	26¾	27
Case, J. I. Th. Mach. Co. 1st mtg. 5s.	.....	2½	..	Nov, 1908	99½	100
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	132	135
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,150	½	S	Dec 31, 07	5	10
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Sep. 1, 07	60	70
Cent. Fdy.	6,650,000	..	..	.....	2½	3½
Cent. Fdy. pf.	6,650,000	..	..	.....	17	18½
††Cent. Fdy. 6s.	3,860,500	3	S	Nov, 1908	72	74
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	6	Q	Mar, 1909	575	..
Chi. Pneu. Tool	6,113,800	1	Q	Oct 25, 07	23	25
Chic. Subway.	40,000,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27
Col. & Hocking C. & I. pf.	200,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	78	80
Do 1st 5s.	720,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1909	92	97
Do col tr. 6s.	400,000	3	S	Jan., 1909	97	102
Col. Telephone.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 09	55	56
Cons. Coal ref. s. f. 4½s, '34.	4,675,000	V	V	V	94	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 5, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cities R. & L. Co. pf.	$6,906,177	1½	Q	Apr., 1909	94	95
Do common.	10,761,165	..	..	.....	48	50
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909.	730,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 09	98	101
Do g. 5s, 1931	2,241,000	2	S	Apr. 1, 09	97	102
Augusta Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '40.	1,000,000	V	V	V	100¼	..
Auro'a, E. & C. 1st 5s of '41.	3,000,000	2½	S	Apr 15, 09	99½	100
Bangor R. & E. 1st con. 5s, '35	1,851,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	99	100
Binghamton Ry. 1st con 5s, '31.	803,000	2½	S	May, 1909	99½	101
Birmingham R. & E. Co. 5s.	982,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 09	104	105
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co.4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	Apr. 1, 09	92	92½
*Do 6s.	1,000,000	3	S	Nov 1, 08	102	106
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry, stock:	900,000	¾	S	May, 1908	18	29
Do 1st 4s,1950	700,000	2	S	Jan. 1, 09	65	75
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan., 1909	140	150
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	100	102
B'way Surface guar. 1st 5s,'24	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 09	103	105
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933.	250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	95	101
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1909	190	195
Buff. Cres'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May 1, 09	105½	106½
Buffalo Ry. con. 5s of '31.	4,706,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	108	109½
Buf. & Niag. F. E. L. & P. 1st 5s of '42.	500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	98	100
Cal. Gas & El. 1st 5s of '31.	V	V	V	V	104	105
Cal. Gas & El. Corp. g. mtg. col. tr. 5s, '33.	10,000,000	2½	S	May, 1909	98⅜	98¾
Cen. Crosstown	600,000	3¾	Q	Apr., 1909	100	150
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	..	Apr., 1909	..	95
Chambersburg, Greencastle & W'boro S. Ry. 1st 5s, '38.	300,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	103	105
Do 2d 5s, '38.	300,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	98½	100
Chattan'ga Rys	V	V	V	V	24½	25
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	75	80
Do 1st con. 5s, '56.	V	V	V	V	94½	95
Cincin. Edison El. 1st 5s, '17.	150,000	V	V	V	102	103½
Columbia G.& E. Do 1st 5s, '27	50,000,000	V	V	V	27¼	28
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) gen. 4½s of '35.	11,914,000	V	V	V	65	75
Colum's, New'k & Zanesv. El. Ry. 1st 5s, '24	7,151,000	2¼	S	Jan., 1909	85	86
Columbus (Me.) El. Co. 5s, '33	1,250,000	5	A	Mar, 1909	95	97
Ct. R. & L. Co. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble.	689,000	V	V	V	102	102½
Do unstamp.	10,682,600	2¼	S	J. & J.	102	102½
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,809,378	2¼	S	J. & J.	102½	103
Chris. & 10th St	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	30	70
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con.4s, 1948	650,000	2	S	Jan., 1909	80	90
Con. Tr. of N.J.	2,000,000	2	Q	.....	80	100
Do 1st 5s,1933	1,300,000	2	S	Jan., 1909	78	85
Dallas E. C. 1st col. tr. 5s, '22	15,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1909	77¼	78
Dayton Light-ing 5s of '37.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1909	105	107
Dry D., E. B. & B. 1st 5s, 1932	3,836,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	88	92
Do 5% sc.,1914	1,582,000	V	V	V	..	92½
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31.	950,000	2½	S	Dec., 1908	96	100
East. Penn. Rys. 1st 5s, '36.	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	45	55
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg.5s,1956	1,052,000	V	V	V	99	100
Eighth Av.R.R.	3,186,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	81	85
El Paso El Co. col. tr. 5s, '32.	1,290,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	98
42d St. & Gr.St.	1,000,000	¾	Q	Apr., 1909	200	290
42d St., M. & St. N.Av. 1st 6s,'10	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	96	98
Do inc.6s,1915	748,000	4½	Q	Feb., 1909	220	260
Gd. Rap.-Musk. P. 1st 5s, '31.	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1909	98	100
Gd. Rapids Ry.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	50	75
Do preferred	1,974,000	V	V	V	..	100
Do deb.4½s,'36	2,000,000	1	Q	Jun, 1909	64	66
Electric Vehicle	12,067,000	1¼	Q	May, 1909	84	86
Do preferred	10,450,000	3½	Q	Dec., 1890	..	1
Empire Steel.	8,145,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	..	1
Do preferred	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5	10
Gt. Lakes Pow.	2,500,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 09	50	55
Guanajuato Con	1,675,000	V	V	V	18	19¾
Guggenh'm Ex.	1,952,000	V	V	V	90	95
Hav. Tobacco.	22,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 09	193	196
Do preferred	30,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Home T. & T. (Los Ang.) 1st 5s, '33.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	22	25
Ind. Water Co.	2,500,000	2½	..	Jan., 1909	91	93
Int. Nickel.	2,312,000	5	A	Jan., 1909	100½	101
Int. Nickel pf.	8,822,662	..	..	.....	95	100
Int. Nickel pf.	8,912,628	1½	Q	May 1, 09	82	86
Internat. Salt.	18,228,000	1	Q	Dec. 1, 06	17	18
††Do 1st 5s.	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 09	57	62
Lackaw. Steel.	34,971,400	..	..	.....	40	46
Lan.M'type($20)	4,827,240	2	Q	Oct., 1908	14½	15½
Man. Tran.($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	2⅞
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,09	205	210
Min.Co. of A.($1)	2,000,000	2	M	Apr 26, 09	9-16	⅝
Mit. Min. ($10).	8,000,000	1	..	Mar 10,06	⅛	¼
New. C. Cop.($5)	6,300,000	§5	V	.....	22⅜	22⅝
N. Falls Power.	4,180,700	V	V	V	40	42
Do 5s of '32.	10,000,000	V	V	V	100¼	101¼
Nip'g Mines ($5)	6,000,000	75	Q	Apr 15, 09	10⅞	10⅞
Otis Elevator.	6,375,300	1½	S	Apr 15, 09	52	56
Do preferred	6,449,500	1½	S	Apr 15, 09	96	99

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 5, 1909. Bid.	Asked.
Savan. El. Co. 1st con. 5s, '52	2,051,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	80	82½
Scranton Elec. 1st & ref.5s, '37	1,461,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	100	101½
Scranton Ry.	4,500,000	V	V	V	54	..
Scranton Ry. pf	1,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1909	100	..
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1906, and int.	650,000	2	..	Mar, 1909	75	85
Seattle Elec.	5,000,000	2¾	S	Jan., 1909	90	100
Do preferred	5,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1909	99	100
Do 1st 5s, '30	4,565,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	105½	106
Second Av. stk.	1,882,000	2½	Q	Jan. 4, 08	20	35
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 08	77½	80
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1908	97	99
Do deb. 5s,'09	216,000	2½	S	July, 1908	75	80
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	..	.....	115	130
S. Boul. 5s,1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	91	96
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	91¾	95
Spr'gf'd R. & L. Do 1st col.tr. 5s of '33.	3,011,000	4	A	Apr., 1909	85	90
Stein'y Ry.1st 6s	2,750,000	V	V	V	96	98
Syracuse R. T. Do preferred	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1909	106	109
Do gen. 5s,'46	2,750,000	3	..	Feb., 1909	72	77
Tampa Elec. 1st mtg. 5s, 1933.	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1909	100	101½
T'town, W.P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	600,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
84th St.Crosst'n 1st guar.5s, '96	800,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	50	80
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906.	1,000,000	2½	S	Mar, 1909	..	75
23d Street	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	25	35
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942.	600,000	4½	Q	Jan., 1908	250	305
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry.1st 5s, '55.	2,000,000	2	S	Feb, 1909	99	103
Do stock.	V	V	V	V	98	99
Wash. R. & L. Do preferred	V	V	V	V	45	47
West Penn.Rys. 1st 5s, 1931.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	42¼	43½
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946.	8,500,000	2½	S	July, 1909	88½	90
	1,000,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	82	92

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Lt. & Trac.	$6,700,700	2	Q	May 1, 09	194	198
Do preferred	*14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 09	104	106
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948.	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	95	98
Bklyn. Edis. Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	65
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar. 1, 09	92	98
Buffalo Gas.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	6⅜	7½
Buffalo Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	18½	..
Buffalo Gas 1st 5s of '47.	5,900,000	V	V	V	70	..
Burlington Gas 1st 5s of '55.	930,000	V	V	V	87	..
Cent. N.on.5s,1927	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	102	102¾
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	92½	100
Columbus Gas & Fuel.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	44⅜	46
Do preferred	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 09	85¼	87½
††Con. G.of N.J. 1st con.5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	86	92
Denver G. & E. Do pr. lien 6s	3,500,000	½	M	Apr., 1909	140	145
Do gen. 5s...	458,000	3	S	Apr., 1909	100	103
Denver U. Water 5s, '14.	5,504,000	2½	S	Nov, 1908	93	93½
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915.	V	2½	S	Jan., 1909	95	97
Hudson Co. Gas	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1909	100	102
Do 1st 5s.	10,500,000	1½	S	Nov, 1908	125	127½
Indiana Ltg. Co. Do 1st 4s,1958	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov, 1908	105½	106½
Ind'apolis ($50).	4,500,000	..	..	.....	18½	20
Do 1st 5s,1952	3,000,000	2	..	Feb. 1, 09	62	63
Jacksonville Gas 5s of 1937.	2,000,000	2	..	July 2, 09	25	30
*Lincoln G. & E. Do 1st 5s,1941	4,250,000	2½	S	Apr., 1909	80	85
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s, 1926.	824,000	1½	Q	Mar. 1, 09	92½	97½
Mass Gas.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	16	17
Do preferred	.....	2½	S	Dec, 1908	75	78
Do cons. 5s.	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1909	100	..
N.Y. & Q. G.Co. 1st & gen. 5s.	25,000,000	1	..	Apr. 1, 09	63¼	64½
North. Union 5s	25,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1909	90½	91¼
Que.-Jac.Cartier 1st ref. 5s,'30.	1,000,000	1	Q	Apr. 1, 09	85	90
Rochester G. & E. 1st 5s, '12.	1,250,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 09	95	100
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937.	2,000,000	2½	S	Nov, 1908	100	..
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	101	103
Scranton Gas & Con.mtge. 6s, 1918.	3,294,000	2½	S	Mar, 1909	95½	97½
Wat. 1st 5s, '23	600,000	3	S	Jan., 1909	101	108
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s,1949	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1909	101	102½
S. Jer. G. & El. Do 1st 5s.	1,600

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Have you given this branch of business any study? Have you ever seen a thriving, prosperous Chicken Ranch? Don't you know that on less than half an acre you can raise 10,000 chickens a year, and if worked economically you can make a living, provide for your family and put away $500 a year? Your little home and modest little chicken houses do not take a lifetime to get. If you could buy one-half or one acre of land now and pay for it monthly, in a few years it will be paid for, and then you can easily start in with your chicken proposition and work for yourself and family.

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ONE-QUARTER ACRE — $100 — 100 Feet Front, 100 Feet Deep, $3 DOWN MONTHLY

ONE-HALF ACRE — $190 — 80 Feet Front, 275 Feet Deep, $5 DOWN MONTHLY

ONE ACRE LAND — $380 — 160 Feet Front, 275 Feet Deep, $10 DOWN MONTHLY

FREE EXCURSION TRAINS

WEDNESDAY, June 9th, 10.30 A. M. TRAIN.

SATURDAY, June 5th & 12th, 10.30 A. M. TRAIN.

SUNDAY, June 6th & 13th, 10.30 A. M. TRAIN.

100 FEET FRONT. $100 — 100 FEET DEEP. ON TERMS $3 DOWN MONTHLY. Buy for Investment.

Make application at once for Free Tickets and Lithograph Maps showing the property and its location to the town and bay. Our representative will call at your home or place of business and explain in detail all about the property or will be pleased to see you at our office. We are the pioneers of the suburban real estate of Long Island. It is a pleasure to show you, whether you buy or not. People are not expected to pay monthly payments when sick or out of employment.

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High and rolling with charming views from the knolls which rise some 280 feet above the sea.

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ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND,

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In the Heart of the Wheatley Hills; almost overcharged with beauty.

UNUSUAL home sites, in highly restricted residence park, adjoining the town; electric light, central water system, &c.

Plots ¼ to 3 acres, (5½ to 65 city lots equivalent,) $1,500 up.

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Several acres of land, with large, new Manor house, North Shore, Long Island; convenient to New York; superb bathing beach; half mile from express station; restricted; beautiful surrounding country. A. E. T., P. O. Box 1231, N.Y. City.

For Sale.—Two lots, East Rockaway, L. I., near railroads and water; special bargain; houses adjoining; easy terms. Address Profitable Investment, 293 Times, Times Square.

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163d St. and Grant Av. Inspection invited. Three-story, two-family brick and limestone houses; excellent locality; about 8 minutes' walk west from 161st St. 3d Av. "L" station. Wm. E. Diller, owner and builder, on premises.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS

Ten-room detached houses; artistic design; three sold, three for sale; perfect homes; moderate prices; convenient to Subway and trolley; investigate. Andrews Av., near Fordham Road. Wellwood, premises.

$1,500 Cash buys 2-family house; price $6,400; must be seen. Two 1-family houses, 7 rooms, all improvements. SACRIFICE TO QUICK BUYER. CRONEMEYER, AGENT, 1,132 Walker Av., near 177th St. Subway.

Bargain.—Vicinity Prospect Av. and Southern Boulevard; choice six-story modern apartment house; rents, $7,258; price, $59,750; terms reasonable. New York Central Realty Co., 1,328 Broadway, corner 34th St., Manhattan.

A great bargain if sold at once; choice plot of five lots, vicinity of Westchester Av. and 176th St.; no reasonable offer refused. New York Central Realty Co., 1,328 Broadway, corner 34th St., Manhattan.

Lovely University Heights Section.

2,320-2,322 Aqueduct Avenue; beautiful one-family dwellings; perfect modern homes; detached; plots thirty feet wide. Aqueduct Realty Company.

Will sacrifice 3-family house, 17 rooms, 3 baths; lot 25x100; price $10,500; mortgage to suit. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

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Builders!—50x125, with loan; will stand behind for good builder. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

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For Summer homes in Vermont and New York; also cottage sites, Lake George; photos in N. Y. this week. Write Box J 53 Times, Times Sq.

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At Garden City Estates.

Two lots near railroad station, in ideal community, cheap for part cash, balance easy terms. Box J 2 Times, Times Square.

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For Sale.—Cozy bungalow, cottage, all improvements, improved section, East Rockaway, L. I.; low taxes; near railroad station; waterway near. Address Easy Payments, 263 Times, Times Square.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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IN IMPROVED CITY LOTS AT

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On the Trolley Line—10 Minutes from Queensboro Bridge Plaza.

THE QUEENSBORO BRIDGE WILL DO FOR QUEENS WHAT THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE DID FOR BROOKLYN.

THE WISE MAN IS THE ONE WHO INVESTS NOW

THE PROFITS ARE SURE TO COME.

ELMHURST HEIGHTS IS NEARER TO HERALD SQUARE THAN BROOKLYN AND THE BRONX.

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has cost you from $2,500 to $5,000 during the past 5 years. Your accommodations were cramped, poorly lighted, and poorly ventilated.

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Must sell quickly two fully improved lots—two blocks from trolley—$600 each. Easy terms. H. J. Kendregan, Nyack, N. Y.

8-room house, with big plot, all improvements, 2 blocks from station; 25 minutes to New York; fare, 10c.; price, $6,500; will sell on small monthly payments. Campbell, 395 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

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a lot on things being right, away back to first hands. There is always a risk that some error may occur. When we insure we take the risk.

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66, 68, 70 Washington Place, near Park, three four-story private houses, size 21x55 each, ripe for improvement; terms easy; caretaker on premises. Francis Dovale, 7 Pine St.

Beautiful corner and 2 double, 9th Av., below 42d; principals. Stube, 316 West 42d St.

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Attractive proposition, 75x99.11, $15,250; lessee paying carrying charges. Huston, 317 West 145th.

NEW ENGLAND—SALE OR TO LET.

Seashore Cottage.—For rent, 6 large rooms in a private cottage; running water and bath; splendid beach. For terms write to Mrs. H. D. Hemenway, Crescent Beach, Conn. Special rates for June.

795-acre dairy and stock farm; house, barns; maple sugar orchards; splendid trout brook; Worthington, Mass.; will do right thing as to price and terms; no agents. F. T. Rolfe, Ansonia, Conn.

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795-acre dairy and stock farm; house, barns; maple sugar orchards; splendid trout brook; Worthington, Mass.; will do right thing as to price and terms; no agents. F. T. Rolfe, Ansonia, Conn.

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If you want Health,
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If you want Bathing,
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If you want clean, sandy Beach,
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No stretch of burning sand—It's a Garden of Eden

Choice sites 2 minutes' walk to shore as low as

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Free Special Sunday Guest Train June 13th

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Westwood Av.—Just completed; 8 bedrooms, 2 baths; $1,000.

Westwood Av.—Large fine house; 10 bedrooms, 3 baths; $1,400.

Westwood Av.—Plenty of lawn; 9 bedrooms, 2 baths, $900.

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Cedar Av.—Elegant location; 8 bedrooms, 2 baths; $1,100.

Cedar Av.—Close to station; 8 bedrooms, 2 baths; $1,200.

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Magnificent house, 15 acres, lawns, and gardens; 11 bedrooms; never rented before; $3,000.

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Farm and country home, six acres, delightfully situated; magnificent view; convenient; house, 10 rooms, bath; every variety fruit; beautiful shade trees, barn, chicken house; moderate price. Quackenbush, Ridgewood.

A country home, half acre; fruit and shade; near school and station; house, 10 rooms, bath; steam heat, hardwood trim; every improvement; moderate price; easy terms. Quackenbush, Ridgewood.

Country place in exclusive residential section near Morristown, N. J.; 30 acres; high, fertile, fruited; handsome, large new residence; new barns; superb view; macadam road. Address "Homestead," Morristown, N. J.

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Old orchard home; seven rooms; shower bath; 200 foot veranda; fireplaces; beautiful views; lawns, hedges; near station; photo. Harry Layton, Hackensack.

Elegant house, fine neighborhood; steam heat; all improvements; $6,500. $1,000 cash. Falkinburg, 1,133 Broadway.

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New Model Three Story American Basement Houses, Fourth St. and Prospect Park West

Brooklyn's choicest residential section. Within 200 feet of entrance to Prospect Park. Modern one-family houses. 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms. Indiana lime and brown stone fronts of artistic design; stone stoops with terrace courtyards; gas and electric lights; parquet flooring; handsome decoration.

HOT WATER HEAT.

FIRST FLOOR contains: Entrance hall, reception room, foyer, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen.

SECOND FLOOR: Two large bedrooms, full width of house; handsome lavatories, chiffoniers and dressing mirrors; beautiful tiled bathroom, complete.

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Beautiful crystal chandeliers in reception room and foyer; art glass dome in dining room.

The price is within the reach of all who wish to live in this elite section.

TERMS TO SUIT.

20 minutes from City Hall, Manhattan; direct Subway within walking distance; Ninth and Vanderbilt Av. and Union St. cars pass corner; one block to Flatbush-7th Av. cars.

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Always open for inspection.
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PINECREST

on the HUDSON in NORTH YONKERS AND HASTINGS ON THE Immediate Banks of the River.

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monthly payments; near station, on trolley; all improvements; high elevation.

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At Tarrytown, on the bank of the Hudson, five minutes from station, house, fully furnished; 12 rooms; two acres fruit and shade; elegant river views; sale or rent; immediate possession; season or year; very reasonable price. S. Emberson, Owner, 101 West 42d St.

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LOTS OF VALUE.

Two on Chester Hill, 50x100 each; street improved; opposite $40,000 home; anxious to sell; price $3,200. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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New Rochelle.—Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent, $35 to $250; houses for sale, $5,000 up. Downey, 232 Huguenot St.

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A Handsome Residential Development

This tract is almost as accessible from New York as it is from Market and Broad Streets, Newark. This property is directly opposite Weequahic Park, one of the handsomest park developments in Essex County. Paved boulevards with parkways in centre. Five-foot cement walks. Shade trees planted throughout. Sewer, water and gas mains laid with connections to curb. Electric lights.

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Upon completion of Pennsylvania R. R. tunnels under the North River, this development is only 20 minutes from New York City, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS ON JERSEY SIDE.

Terms that will permit you to buy—Monthly Payments. Agents on Property. Maps and Particulars.

Take Lehigh Valley Train, Pennsylvania Railroad Ferries. Or take Jersey Central, Pennsylvania or Lackawanna Railroad to Newark, and take Mt. Prospect Ave. or "Main Line" trolleys to property.

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In an ideal spot, among lovely surroundings and grand views, heights of Chatham, N. J. Less than one hour from New York on Del., Lack. & West. R. R. An attractive and inviting suburb, possessing all advantages, churches, schools, clubhouse, pure water supply, electric light, telephone. High altitude. Healthy, restricted, easy housekeeping terms. For booklet and information address ESTATE WM. A. MARTIN, 114 Liberty St., N. Y. City.

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Seven prominent (names furnished on request) New Yorkers say Hampton Court Estate is the most beautiful property in the world; highest ground, overlooking New York Bay; giant old trees; largest Government lighthouse, magnificent art library; clubhouse; all improvements; lots $175, $10 down, $5 monthly. Park, 140 Times Downtown.

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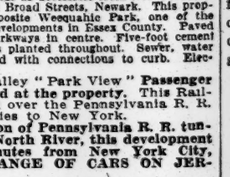

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They give greatest pleasure with least effort. Factory direct to buyer means large saving. CALL, WRITE OR PHONE 692 BRYANT.

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Steinway upright.....$650 at $290
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Also Steinway Baby Grand and many others.

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$110 Chickering upright piano, $4 monthly; $135 Decker Brothers upright, $5 monthly. Goetz & Co., 81 Court St., Brooklyn. Open evenings.

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Above 110th Street and Washington Heights

Rosmond Court

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Opposite Columbia College
Overlooking Nearby Parks

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The handsomest in the city for the price. Very large and light rooms insure comfort. View of street from all rooms. Parquet floors; bird's-eye maple bedrooms; tiled baths, with showers. Telephone, hall and elevator service.

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$55—SINGLE FLOOR APARTMENTS—$60

Eight unusually large rooms, unequaled at price; good neighborhood, near 8th Av. "L"; convenient. 245 West 135th St.

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Broadway, Southeast Cor. 100th St.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

The best planned, most carefully constructed and elaborately finished apartment house on the West Side; 12 stories high.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths;

Rents $1,200 to $2,000

Apartments are now offered to rent from October 1, 1909. Tenants may occupy same any time after September 1 or may place furniture in apartments after July 1, without extra charge.

Every Room an Outside Room.

RESIDENT MANAGER ON PREMISES OR

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318-328 West 51st St.

Beautiful modern apartments, four, five, and six large, light rooms, bath; electricity, elevator, etc.

Supt., or Alexander Wilson, 480 5th Av.

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six light rooms; private hall; open plumbing; steam; only $30. Apply 18 West 65th St.

98th St., 148 West.—Single; 8 exceptionally large rooms; all improvements; $47.50.

All transit facilities and Park; seven large rooms; private hall. 88 West 65th St.

East Side.

245 EAST 30TH ST.

Four and five rooms and bath; new apartments; steam heat, hot water. Chas. Hibson, 34th St. and Lexington Av.

122d St., 72 East.—Single flat; 8 large rooms and bath; steam heated; hot water; sunshine in every room; renovated throughout.

Bronx.

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American Real Estate Co., Owner.

Most desirable in city. Private park directly opposite, with tennis courts exclusively for A-RE-CO. tenants.

4, 5 and 6 large, light rooms and bath. Every modern convenience; electric light, hot water, double floors.

RENT, $21.00 TO $33.00.

A few desirable ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, 4 to 7 rooms, $30.00 to $50.00.

Summer Inducements!

Apply American Real Estate Co., 1,028 Westchester Av., (Simpson St. Subway station.)

CLAREMONT HEIGHTS APARTMENTS

Clay Av., between 168th and 169th Sts.;
Healthiest Location in Bronx.

4, 5 and 6 exceptionally large, light rooms, running through from front to rear.

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Electric light, steam heat, hot-water supply; must be seen to be appreciated.

RENTS FROM $22 TO $31.

4 blocks west 169th L station.

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To rent for the Summer, an exceptionally cool, furnished 5-room apartment; excellent location, one block from trolley, 5 minutes from Glenwood station; all outside rooms, and large porch commanding fine view of Hudson and Palisades; electric lights, hot water supply, &c.; references exchanged. B. M. Brown, 167 Woodworth Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

3 EAST 48TH ST.—VERY HANDSOME SUITE OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH; ALL CONVENIENCES; BREAKFAST IF DESIRED.

111 East 56th St.—Furnished apartment, two large rooms and two bath rooms, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; rent moderate.

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Store, 3 lofts, separate, 125 White St. Elevator, all conveniences. Bristor, 154 Nassau St.

Space in first-class ladies' tailoring establishment, suitable for a high-class dressmaker or furrier; moderate rent. Kalvin, 10 West 46th St.

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Light floor, 10,000 square feet, with or without power. Apply S. E. & M. Vernon, 65 Duane St.

Desk room; light, cool office; telephone, new desk, stenographer. Room 64, 36 East 23d St.

Basement, three rooms, suitable for any business, $15. 88 West 65th St., near Broadway.

3 EAST 48TH ST.—VERY ATTRACTIVE DOCTOR'S OR DENTIST'S OFFICE.

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in the Times Building are all bright, cheery—cool in Summer and warm in Winter. Every office faces the street. Night and day elevator service, the Subway station in the basement, six car lines at the doors, and its central location make the Times Building ideal for business purposes.

The equipment includes filtered water, vacuum cleaning, heat, telephone central, and a splendid lighting system. A few single rooms and suites are now to let.

Rental Office, Room 406.
Telephone 1,000 Bryant.

The Times Building

Times Square

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of WHITE CLOVER FARMS, Bankrupt.—No. 10,688.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order duly made by this court and entered herein, the undersigned, the trustee of the estate of said bankrupt will sell the remaining property and effects of the said bankrupt estate, consisting of the right, title, and interest of the trustee in and to all the uncollected outstanding accounts of the said bankrupt as they appear from the books of said bankrupt. The trustee makes no representations as to the validity of any of said accounts or as to the amount due thereunder.

Sealed bids for said property must be submitted to Mr. Mathew P. Doyle, the trustee herein, at his office, 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of June, 1909, at three (3) o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place they will be opened by the trustee. All bids must be accompanied by certified check for at least ten (10%) per cent. of the amount thereof, the balance of the purchase price to be paid to the trustee within five (5) days.

The trustee herein reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

A list of said accounts may be inspected at the office of the trustee, 87 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between the hours of ten (10) o'clock in the morning and twelve (12) o'clock noon of each day until the day of sale.

Should the trustee reject all the bids submitted the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at his salesrooms, 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, June 12th, 1909.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale unless it shall bring seventy-five (75%) per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1909.
MATTHEW P. DOYLE, Trustee,
87 Nassau Street, Manhattan,
New York City.
EPH. A. KARELSEN, Attorney for Trustee, 87 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BLANCHITE CO., LTD., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells the 7th day of June, 1909, by order of the Court at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 7,000 shares Blanchite Process Paint Company, 1,112 shares Continental Railway Equipment Co., (New Jersey Corporation;) 32,749 shares of Continental Railway Equipment Co., (Maine Corporation;) 3,000 shares Blanchite Paint Company, (Maine Corporation;) 24,094.98 shares Blanchite Co., Ltd.; 50 shares Blanchite Paint Company, (New Jersey Corporation;) 23,300 shares Blanchite Construction Company; right of Trustee to whatever right, title, and interest Trustee might have in claim of Blanchite Co., Ltd., against Blanchite Process Paint Company, Ltd., of Canada; Trade Mark No. 43,454, registered Oct. 4, 1904; Print No. 1,514, registered by Blanchite Paint Co., Dec. 12, 1905, name of Blanchite. SOLOMON STROOCK, Trustee. McLAUGHLIN, RUSSELL, COE & SPRAGUE, Attorneys for Trustee, 165 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY REILKIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 7, 1909, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 631 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of trimmed hats, braids, feathers, silks, furniture, desk, safe, &c. WALTER COOK, Jr., Receiver. LOUIS LICHTENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH ULLMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 12,387.

To the creditors of Joseph Ullman, of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of May, A. D. 1909, the said Joseph Ullman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1909, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, June 2nd, 1909.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 12,047.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARDS EXPORT & LUMBER CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edwards Export & Lumber Company, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of March, A. D. 1909, the said Edwards Export & Lumber Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., New York City, N. Y., on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
June 5th, 1909. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 12,297.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HAROLD N. MACNICHOL, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Harold N. Macnichol of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1909, the said Harold N. Macnichol was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., New York City, N. Y., on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1909, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

25c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

HOUSEWORK.—Experienced girl for housework, assist with two children; references. Catlin, 9 West 117th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; must speak German and help with chamberwork; call between 10 and 12 on Monday. 82 East 79th St.

WAIST HAND.—Thoroughly experienced; no other need apply. Adam, 29 East 20th St., Room 820.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from THE TIMES.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN.

CHINA DEPARTMENT—Require several experienced saleswomen of good appearance for their China Department.
ALSO,
ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT—Can use a number of saleswomen having had previous experience for their Art Embroidery Department.
ALSO,
HOUSEFURNISHING DEPARTMENT — Require thoroughly experienced saleswomen. Apply to Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS.
FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN.

SHOE DEPARTMENT—Require several saleswomen; splendid opportunity for permanent positions for those having had experience with first-class houses. Apply to superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING—Require a number of bright girls as parcel wrappers; applicants under 16 years of age must bring working papers. Apply to Superintendent of Wrapping.

AFTERNOON EMPLOYMENT.
A prominent department store can utilize the services of a number of intelligent women of good appearance as saleslerks in various departments from 12 o'clock noon to 6 P. M. daily; permanent positions, open only to those whose circumstances make afternoon employment desirable; previous experience not absolutely necessary. Address, with full particulars of former positions, if any, and references, to Department Store, Box J 47 Times, Times Square.

A YOUNG WOMAN of refined appearance, pleasing address, and some business experience, for systematic work among downtown business men in connection with magazine circulation; liberal compensation to start. The Century Co., Union Square.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—Clean, competent girl for cooking, washing, and ironing in family of four adults; short distance in country; good wages. Call, Favreau, 1,351 Fulton Av., Bronx, or address F 115 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORK.—No washing; family of two; part care of child, 3 years old; $22; seashore. Jones, 1,142 Madison Av.

R. H. MACY & CO.
have positions for several neat and bright girls over 16 years of age as messengers. Apply at office of General Manager.

SALESWOMEN —A comfortable income can be made by representing Dunton Lodge Realty Co.; the property they have to offer appeals strongly to the young couples who want to build homes for themselves; experience not necessary; leads furnished. Call mornings. Dunton Lodge Realty Co., 454 Marbridge Building, N. Y.

SALESWOMAN.—About 25 years of age; outside work; straight salary $25 a week. J Box 68 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Girl to do housework mornings; apartment. Quinn, 323 Edgecombe Av., corner West 148th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man of character and ability, Protestant, as assistant in bookkeeping department; must be a good penman and accurate at figures; large experience unnecessary. Address, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, Box J 34 Times, Times Square.

BOY wanted in business office; must be neat in appearance, about 16 years of age, and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, J., Box 154 Times Downtown.

CLOCK AND ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER especially acquainted with assembling of clock mechanism; will pay $18 start; good opening right man; state age, references. B. J 17 Times, Times Square.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—First-class on ornamental iron works. S Box 345 Times, Times Square.

ENERGETIC men and women can increase present income $10 to $50 weekly; genteel employment for spare hours; no canvassing. Address A. F., Box 175 Times, Times Square.

SOLICITOR.—Registered patent solicitor wanted by large corporation as assistant in patent department; good salary. Address P. O. Box 1004, City.

WANTED—Experienced real estate agents to handle a well-advertised New Jersey development on the Lackawanna Railroad; direct connection with McAdoo tubes; liberal commissions; leads furnished. Call between 9 A. M. and 12 M., Room 553, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON STREET,
BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT OF DELIVERY — Require thoroughly experienced packers; must be competent to handle a general line of merchandise, crate, box, and burlap. Apply by mail or in person to Superintendent of Traffic and Buildings.

ASSISTANT BUYERS
The National Cloak & Suit Co. want assistant buyers in several departments. Those with department store experience in any of the following lines can secure a permanent position with good prospects for advancement: Shirt Waists, Muslin Underwear, Boys' Clothing, Furs, Petticoats, Kimonas, Infants' Wear, Ladies' Coats and Dresses. Apply by letter only, giving age, previous experience, and salary wanted. All communications confidential. Vice President, 207 West 24th Street.

A BOY of 16 to make himself useful, with chance to learn a trade. A. Hines, 200 East 114th St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Unusual opportunity for young men who desire to learn the advertising business; college students preferred. For further information address E. P. Critcher, P. O. Box 259, New York City.

A YOUNG, strictly temperate man and wife with no children on gentleman's small farm for the Summer; man to drive and care for chickens; wife for cook; family of two; state wages. F 111 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in insurance office; must be neat in appearance, about 16 years of age, and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, F 117 Times Downtown.

MARBLE ESTIMATER.—Particular as to expense and salary. K. N., 1,552 Broadway.

SALESMAN.
For an energetic, ambitious, above-the-average man, one with unusual sales ability and an absolutely clean record, there is an exceptional opportunity open in the New York office of a large corporation operating both in this city and Philadelphia.
We will be candid and say that not every one, by a long shot, is qualified to fill the position; to the contrary, the position is one demanding an unusual amount of energy, determination, and intelligence.
With such a man we are perfectly willing to make a contract worth from $5,000 to $7,000 per annum. The man who can fill the position will be well worth it.
If you know you are a real sales-maker. If you know you possess energy, if you know you have the determination to win, for these are the qualities we are seeking, let us hear from you promptly. Address Box H. 19, Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—A permanent and paying position is open to an able salesman who can prove his ability; traveling expenses guaranteed with a drawing account against 25% commission; must be over 23, unmarried, and able to show clean record. Address M. M., Box P 69 Times, Times Square.

SALESMEN. — Three high-class experienced salesmen, capable of earning $60 to $100 per week, to represent our school; splendid opportunity for the right men. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M., American Correspondence School of Law, 1,451 Broadway, New York.

SALESMAN—Experienced, for tailors' and dressmakers' supply store; must dress window and write tickets; good pay for right party. S. Blantz, 766 Columbus Av.

SALESMEN.—Traveling salesmen visiting bottlers or soda water dispensers to sell best carbonator as side line; no samples required; commission only. Ferry Mfg. Co., 249 West Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to carry small fancy goods line on side for Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, on commission basis; references. B. C., Box 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent; first-class man only. Apply by letter, stating full experience, age, and wages expected. Atlantic Mineral Co., 205 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

WANTED.—Salesmen of ability to handle an exceptionally safe and attractive coupon and accumulative bond investment; excellent selling proposition; liberal arrangement with competent men; out-of-town applications considered. Call or address Inter-Fraternal Realty & Development Co., 256-257 Broadway, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MALES

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

WANTED.—A man capable of taking charge of collection department of a large business and directing the work of correspondents, stenographers, bookkeepers, and clerks; one who can not only write a good letter, but who is good at proving and checking statements and figures; one with actual experience only. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and salary desired. A good position for the right man. Address J 28 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—College man with proved selling ability; expenses and drawing account. R. R. T., 40 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

Commercial Help.

A. A.—STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, and office assistants furnished at short notice without charge. 'Phone 5,712 Barclay, Lamb's Exchange, 229 Broadway.

SECRETARIES, STENOGRAPHERS.—Jupp's bureau recommends efficient employes only; prompt, free; references investigated; expert facsimile duplicating. 87 Nassau St. Tel. 4221 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated young business woman; rapid, correct, experienced; A1 reference. Equipped, Box 117 Times Downtown.

Domestic Help.

At Mrs. PILLSBURY'S, 507 5th Av., (Hopkins Educational Agency,) governesses, nurses, maids, housekeepers, matrons, companions, trained nurses, secretaries. 6185—38th.

LAUNDRESS, $25; cook, $25; waitress, nurse. Finherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741 Riverside.

RELIABLE Hungarian, German, Polish help; references investigated. Roth's, 170 East 3d St. Telephone 2508 Orchard.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

AGENTS WANTED.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

AGENTS.—Send for free copy of "The Thomas Agent," the greatest agent's paper ever published; filled with money-making plans, "no license tax" decision of Supreme Court; pointers to agents; every agent in the U. S. should have a copy at once. Address to-day, Thomas Company, 4,068 Wayne Av., Dayton, Ohio.

AGENTS.—$300 every month selling our wonderful 7-piece kitchen set; send for sworn statement of $12 daily profit; outfit free. Thomas Mfg. Co., 3,317 Barney Block, Dayton, Ohio.

LINEN SALESMAN.
One of the leading firms wants a salesman of experience for the entire South. Good position for right man. Importer, 118 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Cigar salesman wanted in your locality to represent us; experience unnecessary; $110 per mo. and expenses; write for particulars. Monarch Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED,FEMALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

CASHIER, &c. — As cashier or office work; seven years' experience in New York; highest reference or bonds furnished. F., 114 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady recommends very highly her laundress and chambermaid, who could also assist in pantry or dining room; very quick and capable. Call Monday after 10:30 at 116 East 37th St.

COOK, &c.—A lady wishes to place for the Summer her cook, waitress, and chambermaid; excellent references. Apply 10 East 10th St.

GOVERNESS—German American nursery governess; willing to travel. 1,085 Lexington Av., city.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

MAID.—A lady recommends very highly her French maid; good seamstress; very obliging and willing; six years' references. Call Monday, 116 East 37th St.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—American; 33; refined, experienced; preferably home with children; location immaterial; references. J Box 35 Times, Times Square.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined North German nursery governess wants a position to one child; speaks little English; country for Summer; neat sewer; wages, $20. Emma Schmidt, 161 East 77th St.

PROFESSIONAL office position wanted by young lady well educated, with knowledge of French, German, Russian, and stenography. Box J 21 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—English and German; several years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; good grammarian; knowledge bookkeeping; desires permanent employment; references; salary $15. Steno, 1,580 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience, but High School graduate; understands all office detail; is quick and correct at figures; furnish best references. Miss Helen, F 125 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, intelligent; competent to fill difficult position; best references; $15. Miss P., 124 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a business college graduate; will take beginner's or substitute's position; small salary. Miss Crosby, 759 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; four years' experience; conscientious, capable. L. D., 1,578 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place a good waitress and chambermaid at once; can be seen at house present employer Sunday and Monday. 321 West 75th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from THE TIMES.

BUSINESS WOMAN seeks position where ability counts; university graduate; stenographer, technical work, accountant, secretary; unusually broad training. B. Black, 541 West 142d St. 'Phone Audubon 1800.

COMPANION—Bright, refined young lady as companion; will travel; good sailor; French fluently; agreeable; references. B., 1,629 Amsterdam Av.

COOK or LAUNDRESS.—Seen at present employer's where she has lived six years; Jersey shore or Long Island preferred. 59 East 78th St.

COOK—NURSE.—Mother and daughter as cook and nurse; best of references; city or country. Mrs. Beachel, 784 Columbus Av.

COOK.—Good cook; best city reference; wages $25 to $30; city or country. 521 3d Av., Janitor's bell.

ENGLISHWOMAN will give services as personal attendant to ladies going to Europe; expenses only required. Mrs. White, 592 5th Av., New York.

GIRL, 16, desires position as switchboard operator; salary $6. Rose Fox, 302 East 2d St.

GOVERNESS.—French governess, experienced, desires charge children 4 to 11 years. Anderson, 401 West 30th St.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—Lady as managing housekeeper or companion; city or country; would travel; speaks French and German; references. P 77 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Experienced, competent managing housekeeper; middle aged; city or country; gentleman's home preferred; references. P 76 Times, Times Square.

LAUNDRESS.—By Canadian woman as first-class laundress in private family; also shirts, children's dresses; country preferred; best reference. Care O'Keefe, 218 East 65th St.

SECRETARY.—A young lady with executive ability, accustomed to managing an office and interviewing people, desires position as secretary; has had eight years' experience in stenographic and clerical work, and is thoroughly competent; the young lady is invaluable, exceedingly conscientious, and has good judgment and initiative; any one who needs a first-class private secretary will be fortunate in securing her service. P 15 Times, Times Square.
(Signed) FORMER EMPLOYER.

SECRETARY or COMPANION.—By young lady to go away with family for the Summer as secretary or companion; no objection to traveling or taking charge of children; speaks fluent French; good stenographer, typist; refined, well educated; excellent references. F. M. C., Box J 4 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Accurate, conscientious; 2 years' experience; $9 to start. 78 East 21st St., Stenographer.

STENOGRAPHER—Underwood, Remington typist; capable, experienced; age 22; opportunity wanted. Colleton, 146 West 103d St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR or assistant clerk. M. K., 305 West 54th St.

WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to place her waitress for Summer; can highly recommend her; ready at once. Call Monday, 27 West 88th St.

YOUNG WOMAN from first class private dressmaking house closing for the season, desires sewing in country for some weeks; any kind of dressmaking; well recommended. J 20 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. *a line 1 time; 30 times consecutively, or three times a week $5.00 a line.*

A private family having beautiful home, northern end of Manhattan, ten minutes from Subway, would accommodate couple or two gentlemen who can appreciate best home comforts; large piazzas, lawns, tennis; $20 weekly for one, $35 two; best references required; an exceptional opportunity. Address "Anthony," 203 West 125th St.

Wanted—Boarders from June on; on main touring road to Boston and in the Berkshires; excellent drives, walks, etc.; near Hoosac Tunnel views; rates reasonable. Peter J. Stone, Maine Hillside Cottage, North Adams, Mass.

Board on a farm in a quiet, pleasant locality; large airy rooms; eggs, cream, berries, fresh vegetables, otherwise good table; pleasant walks and drives; spring water; fine views; references exchanged. Miss Janette Bascom, Vernon, Vt.

Summer boarders wanted; beautiful country home; large, airy rooms; pure water; healthful, fresh garden vegetables; nice picnic grounds, driving, fishing; $7 weekly. D. Watson, Maple Hurst Farm, Rutland, Penn.

Sheepshead Bay, L. I., 1902-1908 Voorhees Av. —Beautiful location; electricity, running water bathing; very best table; refined. Huribut. Telephone 1510 Coney.

THE LORRAINE, UPPER MONTCLAIR, surrounded by hills; very near golf and tennis clubs; rooms unusually well furnished; Southern cooking; terms moderate.

Greenwich, Conn.—Select accommodations; large porches; beautifully shaded grounds; service and cuisine first class. Address The Elmwood, No. 115 Mason St.

St. George, S. I., five minutes from ferry; fine location; large room, also small; splendid location; fine view bay. 58 Stuyvesant Place.

UPPER MONTCLAIR.—Fine, large rooms; excellent board; references required. H., Box 26 Times, Times Square.

McAveigh House, City Island.—Delightfully situated on Pelham Bay and 'Long Island Sound; large, comfortable rooms; superior table; accommodations limited to 30; terms moderate; bathing, boating, and fishing; 35 minutes from 129th St. and 3d Av., via suburban division of N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.

A.—ROCKLEDGE,
LOWERRE-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK.
Accommodates thirty guests. Six acres lawn, woods, garden. Beautiful view; wide verandas; large rooms; baths; telephone. Billiards, golf, tennis, croquet; four minutes' walk to stations, Lowerre or Caryl. Forty minutes to Grand Central; fifty to Rector St.

High-Class Country Home.—Large, well-furnished house; ample grounds, with trees and flowers; best table market affords; could accommodate two couples; five minutes' walk from upper Montclair Station. Homelike, 123 Times, Downtown.

Wanted—Few guests in private family for Summer; large house, attractive grounds; modern conveniences; near Sound, station, and trolley; references. Address Box 673, "The Hawthorns," Milford, Conn.

Beautiful mountain scenery; large, shady lawn; modern conveniences; good board; near the new convent on the mountains; $7 per week. Mrs. James Mair, Brook Side Farm, Mountain Av., Plainfield, N. J.

A few desirable persons can find exceptional accommodations, first-class table, for the Summer months; modern house; overlooking the Hudson; $10 weekly. 16 Morsemere Place, Yonkers, New York.

Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unequaled for Summer residence; one hour to City Hall; private family can accommodate three persons; fine rooms; excellent table; refined surroundings. Mrs. A. E. Paillard.

BENSONHURST, 209 Bay 31st St., near 22d Av. Station.—Beautifully situated, near bay; rooms with running water; excellent table and first-class service. Mrs. C. Leavy.

Gregory Hall, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. —Select family boarding house, large grounds, shade, tennis, mountains, river; commuting distance; moderate rates; circular.

Westchester Park, Crestwood Station, Harlem Division.—Summer boarders wanted in Christian family; $6 a week. Inquire Walter Waldmann, 489 5th Av.

TANAWATHA LODGE, Cos Cob, Conn.—Private estate; entertain 20 guests; boats, croquet, salt water swimming pool; rates for season; references.

Adelena, 57 South Broadway, Yonkers.—Excellent table; large rooms; fine grounds; tennis, croquet; 50 minutes by Subway or "L"; $7 upward.

Hillside farm; near Rockland Lake; beautifully located; commuting distance; German table; own produce. Address H. Liebau, Valley Cottage, N. Y.

RIVERDALE AV., 314, (Yonkers.)—Newly furnished house; excellent table; large, shady lawn; convenient location; references exchanged.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Literary man and wife in their country home willing to accommodate a few all-Summer boarders. A. Walker.

Berkshire Hills.—Beautiful location; large, airy rooms; excellent table; rates, $6-$8. Mrs. Frank Welet, Petersburg, N. Y.

Montclair.—Laurel House; comfortable rooms; first-class table; tennis and shower baths; near station; moderate Summer terms.

Bronxwood Park, Williamsbridge. — Rooms; board, two beautiful homes; rates $7, $8; telephone. W. E. Flack.

A rare opportunity; Lake Sunapee, N. H.; bungalow, tents; boating, etc. 166 West 73d St. Tel. 5190 Columbus.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, supervised; weekly and monthly arrangements; $5 monthly upward. Accountant, Room 511, 320 Broadway. Telephone 5539—Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; writes up, balances, systematizes anybody's books. Joseph Nemerov, 200 5th Av., Gramercy 2082.

AN INTELLIGENT light-colored youth experienced in the woolen and other businesses desires employment of any kind. Simmelkjaer, 311 East 97th St.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, double entry; 5 years' experience; permanent or temporary position; $15. Schwartz, 433 East 83d St.

BOOKKEEPER—Expert accountant, writes up, examines books; regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family, city or country; willing, sober, reliable; very best family references; Packard factory graduate; knows Packard car from A to Z; careful driver. Wm. Lundell, 341 West 48th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—An Italian chauffeur seeks a position; can give references. Jos. Framosa, 194 Cortlandt St., North Tarrytown, N. Y.

CHEF, French, first-class, just come from Europe, with first-class family, reference, wants position, city or country. J., 11 Times, Times Square.

DETECTIVE. — Confidential investigating, shadowing; licensed, bonded. Bean, 292 Pompkins Av., Brooklyn. Telephone 3436 Bedford.

ENGLISHMAN, (25,) educated, wishes to learn farming; strong and willing worker; small salary. Carter, Box 134, Bayshore, L. I.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; understands vegetables, fruits, flowers and lawns; experience in care of water system and all works on a gentleman's place; no objection to small farm in connection with farm; first-class reference. H. 151 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, 20, wishes position as stock clerk in millinery or clothing house; has had five years' experience. J. Box 31 Times, Times Square.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

TUTOR, &c.—Wanted by a Princeton student employment for the Summer; can tutor in English branches; expert skipper, swimmer, and accustomed to fire arms; willing to go on a farm; salary not chief consideration; references. J., Box 1 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—Position as waiter, bellman, or elevator; experience, with reference. J. Johnson, 1,607 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, 20, college education, thoroughly familiar with the banking and brokerage business, desires position with a Stock Exchange house or other banking institution. Box F 119 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN.—Understands business; no objection to outside work. J., 852 Columbus.

COLLEGE STUDENT desires employment until Oct. 15. P., Box 80 Times, Times Square.

MASSEUR.—Expert manipulator, late Sprague Institute, seeks position for Summer; London. J 29 Times, Times Square.

ELEVATOR MAN.—Colored man; elevator runner; with reference. Address 27 West 136th St., Mathews.

MIDDLE-AGED man of good appearance, years of all-around practical business experience, wants position where discretion and integrity are appreciated. Business, P 63 Times, Times Square.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—American, (38,) desires position as private secretary where honesty, ability, and loyalty to employer are required; willing to travel and live with employer; best of references. J 19 Times, Times Square.

PRIVATE SECRETARY with executive ability, three years' experience of responsible work with man of affairs, desires similar position or one offering opportunities; highest credentials. Box I 2 Times, Times Square.

RESTAURANT man of fifteen years, connected with prominent restaurants as cashier, steward, head waiter, and manager, desires position, $15 weekly; record clean; highest references. Harrison, 37 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARY, &c.—University graduate, 26, of broad culture, technical and business experience, will engage as secretary or companion to party contemplating visit to Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition; A1 references. C. G. Horn, 738 High St., Bath, Me.

USEFUL MAN—By young man as useful man with private family. 23 East 73d St.

YOUNG MAN employed during the night very short hours, would appreciate position few hours during day or early part of evening; 9 years' experience at clerical and general office work. J., J. F., Times, Times Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Corner house; attractively furnished parlor suite; also other rooms; excellent cuisine.

36TH ST., 54-56 WEST.—Southern house; rooms double, single; private baths; parlor dining; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single and double room; excellent board; homelike; reasonable.

50TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large and small rooms, prettily furnished; board optional; Summer rates

52D ST., 239 WEST.—Large second-floor front room with alcove and private bath; telephone and board.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 42 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; handsomely furnished; telephone; private bath; excellent attendance; breakfast or dinner if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly and handsomely furnished; closets, running water all rooms; two large, light, airy rooms, with bath, for family; half block Central Park; Subway and L two blocks; references exchanged; board optional.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Desirable room, with or without private bath; telephone; reasonable; reference.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Well furnished room, cool, light, next bath; table guests; Summer rates.

72D ST., 138 WEST.—Desirable large and hall rooms; baths; board; terms reasonable; references.

76TH ST., 114 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; running water; Southern cooking; Summer rates; table guests.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Room, with board; high grade; Summer rates.

82D, 119 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large room; also small; excellent table; "L," Subway; telephone.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Comfortable single and double rooms; moderate terms; references.

83D ST., 129 WEST.—Pleasant, cool room, convenient parks and cars; board optional; reference.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; telephone; near parks; "L," Subway; transients.

93D ST., 257 WEST.—Select house, beautifully furnished rooms; every convenience; table guests; Summer rates.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; southern exposure; also single room; good board; telephone; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent table and service; telephone; table guests.

94TH ST., 20 WEST. (Central Park.)—Attractive large rooms; private bath; excellent table board.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; fine location. Telephone 7442—Riverside.

95TH ST., 73 WEST.—Convenient Subway; elevator; large, airy floor; well furnished; all conveniences; singly or en suite; reasonable; homelike; attractive table; telephone.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for desirable accommodations; single and double rooms, private baths; three parks and all transportation; convenient; telephone; first-class house; table board very superior.

117TH ST., 415 WEST.—Attractive room, with dressing room; southern exposure; overlooking West End Tennis Courts; family table; reference.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Large, luxurious rooms overlooking Morningside Heights; delightfully cool; every modern comfort; celebrated restaurant; Summer rates; light housekeeping optional.

142D ST., 516 WEST.—Private house; running water; refined, Christian family; home atmosphere; references expected.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Second-story front room, overlooking Hudson; good board; telephone; table guests.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; highly located, coolest, most beautiful, and healthiest spot in New York; The Audubon, first-class rooms and board; select surroundings; accommodations A1; large porch and garden, reception parlor, library, billiard room, telephone; rates $7-$10 one, $12-$16 two.

150TH ST., 525 WEST, Washington Heights.—Comfortable room; private family; board optional; residential neighborhood; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 531.—Nicely furnished large rooms; good neighborhood; board optional; moderate prices.

Young gentleman to share elegant bachelor apartments; reasonable; references; $65. Bellmore, 133d St. and Broadway.

East Side.

9TH ST., 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Single rooms; excellent table; telephone; table guest.

21ST ST., 46 EAST.—Attractive rooms; excellent board; quiet; accessible; references.

MADISON AV., 17.—Single and double rooms; facing Park; table guests accommodated.

MADISON AV., 673-694-696.—Single and large rooms, with excellent board, $8-$10.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Heights.—Large, cool rooms, overlooking Wall St. and river; Subway, three minutes Broadway; accessible seashore; neighborhood, house high class; table, choicest products N. Y. markets; Summer rates.

WILLOW ST., 30.—2 large rooms, suitable for four young men; good home cooking; reasonable.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

BOARD WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

The advertiser, young gentleman, wishes hear from refined American lady or family in a position to board and care for his daughter, 8 years old; room and early breakfast for father desired, but not essential. Address, giving fullest particulars and weekly terms, J 14 Times, Times Square.

Floor of two rooms and bath, board, for man and wife; private house, West Side; permanency; references exchanged. J., 5 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. *a line 1 time; 30 times consecutively or three times a week $5.00 a line.*

At some mountain retreat within about 100 miles from New York, three single rooms and board for three adults during July and August; also board for husband week ends; will pay $40; full description, photographs, and New York references. H. E. Stout, 329 Washington St., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD wanted for three adults within twenty-five miles New York and accessible; room for two on ground floor indispensable; also piazza and shade; quiet place preferred; terms moderate. Address D. S., 202 East 23d St.

Married couple wants first-class board for the Summer within commuting distance of New York. Send for particulars. J 30 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

West Side.

11TH ST., 261 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; every convenience; select house; moderate.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; hot and cold water; telephone.

18TH ST., 104, (west of 6th Av.)—Desirable square and hall rooms; adjoining bathrooms; gentlemen.

15TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; $4.00; telephone; quiet private house; guaranteed desirable.

34TH, 221 WEST.—Front, suitable one or two persons; telephone; elevator; electric lights. Saunders.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Large alcove; running water; closets; bath; private house; $8.50 weekly.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; board optional; also single room.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished, clean rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; board optional; ;moderate; references.

44TH ST., 233 WEST.—Large rooms with private baths, in desirable house.

45TH ST., 225, 227, 229 WEST.—Large and small rooms, private baths; hot water plant; board optional.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Newly furnished bright rooms; large and small; near Hotel Astor.

45TH ST., 25 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; private baths; also unfurnished parlor floor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. *a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.*

West Side.

50TH ST., 70 WEST. (5th Av.)—High-class furnished rooms for Summer; private baths; reasonable.

53RD ST., 321 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, one or eight, every convenience; also other rooms, reasonable.

57TH ST., 319 WEST.—Large and small comfortable, cool rooms; parlor dining room; Summer rates from June 1.

61ST ST., 110 WEST.—Front parlor and bedroom, with bath adjoining. Fagan.

64TH ST., 101 WEST.—Two large rooms elegantly furnished; suitable one or two; board optional.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen, daintily furnished; electric lights, telephone; hot and cold water in every room; private baths; exceptional attendance; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; breakfast optional; Summer rates.

69TH, 107 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable accommodations; Southern exposure; unusually refined surroundings; refined, homelike; reasonable.

71ST ST., 143 WEST.
Elegantly furnished room, bath; gentleman; reference.

71ST ST., 73 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool rooms, southern exposure; private baths; $5-$10 weekly.

76TH ST., 241 WEST.—Wanted, paying guest; elegantly furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; Summer rates; references.

78TH, 131 WEST.—Large front room, bath same floor; gentlemen only; references.

79TH ST., 106 WEST.—Desirable suites; also medium room; unexcelled table, optional. Tel. 8146—Riverside.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Desirable rooms; Summer rates; Park, "L," and Subway; private bath; references.

81ST ST., 207 WEST.—Five airy rooms, all conveniences; near Subway and "L;" $3. Mullen.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—Handsome rooms; modern conveniences; absolute cleanliness; reduced Summer prices.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortably furnished rooms; every convenience; telephone; references; private house.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Desirable rooms; Southern exposure; refined surroundings; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 120 WEST.—2 rooms and bath; also small rooms; elegantly furnished; high-class house.

83D, 68 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms; back parlor; Summer rates; breakfast; telephone.

86TH ST., 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms; Summer rates; near Riverside Drive; gentlemen; references; Subway.

84TH, 150 WEST.—Furnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen or man, wife; first floor. Pellow.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, bath adjoining; private family; convenient to "L" and Subway; gentlemen.

88TH ST., 200 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished corner room; bath; second floor; Subway; reasonable. Mathis.

88TH ST., 71 WEST.—Dainty room, cool, near park; exclusive, private family; moderate. 9572-J Riverside.

88TH ST., (570 West End Av.)—In private house, beautifully furnished room; dressing room; bath; Telephone 7908 Riverside.

98D ST., 165 WEST.—Attractive front and rear rooms; running water; convenient elevated, Subway express.

94TH ST., 180 WEST.—Exceptionally large, beautifully furnished room; three windows; one or two gentlemen; Subway, elevated; absolute independence; $7. Thompson.

112TH ST., 505 WEST.—Outside room, facing vacant lot; lavatory, bath; telephone; $2.50; references. Wilford.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—High-class, large outside rooms; electric lights; elevator; Summer rates. Kenyon.

124TH ST. AND BROADWAY,—Clare Arms—Young lady will rent one room of her three-room apartment, beginning now; July, August; elevator, 'phone, kitchenette, bath, public dining room. Miss Ward.

125TH ST., 46 WEST.—Neatly furnished rooms; running water; also alcove room; private house; gentleman.

129TH ST., 164 WEST.—Large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; near "L" and Subway; conveniences.

132D ST., 56 WEST.—Furnished room, private house; running water, bath, telephone; $2.50 per week.

138TH ST., 523 WEST.—Newly furnished front and rear rooms; first floor; telephone; reasonable. Castner.

138TH ST., 628 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running water, bath, shower; private house; Subway; moderate.

159TH ST., 551 WEST.—One large room, suitable two; back parlor; private house.

AT 3 UNIVERSITY PLACE,
opposite Washington Square, large, elegantly furnished room; gentlemen; references.

BROADWAY, 2,335, (86th St. Subway.)—Attractive, clean room, next bath; telephone; all conveniences; $3.50; gentlemen. Townsend.

BROADWAY, 2,708, Opposite 103d St. Subway. —Four completely furnished housekeeping rooms; reasonable. Stanberg.

Country pleasures within city limits; rooms large, airy; adjoining bath; wide veranda; tennis; accessible by Subway and Hudson R. R. R. Address Hilltop, J 26 Times, Times Square.

MANHATTAN AV., 350.—Back parlor for physician; also furnished room; good practicing location; moderate.

Parlor, bedroom, bath, $25-$50 monthly; extreme cleanliness; meals; room service. 22 West 60th St.

ST. NICHOLAS A

"BUSINESS" TO SAVE AMERICAN NEGROES

Dr. Washington Tells Colored Men That the Dollar Is Cementing North and South.

THE NEGRO MUST JOIN IN

Negro Greenbacks Beat Vardaman in Mississippi, He Says—Other Speakers Urge This Solution of Race Problem.

Before nearly one thousand of this city's negro business men and others yesterday afternoon Booker T. Washington, Collector of Internal Revenue Charles W. Anderson, Health Physician E. P. Roberts, and other Nationally and locally prominent negroes, reiterated over and over the statement that the solution of race race problem lay "not in politics, not in religion, not in higher education, but in business."

The theory was expressed gravely by some of the speakers, passionately by others, but always with some new epigram, keeping the audience in continual enthusiasm and applause.

"Business draws no color line"; "The mere right to vote doesn't put bread in our mouths"; "Every negro bellboy, cook, and waiter must solve our race's problem for himself—Dr. Washington can't do it for us"; "Our heads are full of knowledge and our pockets are empty"; "The negro must become not merely a student or a voter, but a producer"; "We can't educate our children until we have earned the price to pay for it"—were some of the expressions used to state the same general thought.

The meeting took place at the A. M. E. Zion Church in West Eighty-ninth Street. It was held under the auspices of the Negro Business League of this city, an organization started three years ago, and which now contains over two hundred members. The church was so crowded that camp chairs were placed in the aisles, while many guests sat through tire ceremony on the altar steps. Among the negro speakers and guests were L. C. Collins, a lawyer and President of the organization; Philip A. Payton, a real estate broker; John H. Atkins, manager of the Metropolitan Realty Company; Frederick R. Moore, editor of the Colored American Magazine, and Luther H. Smith, advertising manager of the Metropolitan News.

In the course of his address Dr. Washington pointed out that there were forty-six banks in the South, the Presidents, Cashiers, and Directors of which were all negroes. Another speaker, a colored clergyman, stated, as an example of what the negro is doing in the business world, that the Metropolitan Mercantile and Realty Company is conducted entirely by negroes, and that 8,000 prosperous negroes are investing their savings in it.

The Rev. P. E. Jones startled the big audience by saying: "For forty-three years we negroes have been singing 'You can have all the world, but give me Jesus.' Now we are just beginning to find out that the whites really have the whole world, while we have merely prayed the knees of our trousers out." This was greeted with great laughter.

"Since our emancipation, forty-three years ago, four theories have been advanced for our elevation," he went on to say. "Politics, religion, and education were three of these panaceas. But it is through business, the fourth and last theory, that our problem will be solved. We have been led astray by politics and education. We must build on a solid foundation. We can't defend ourselves without money. It once took us negroes three years to collect money enough to fight a lawsuit up to the Supreme Court."

"There are more idle negroes here in New York to-day than ever before," said Health Physician Roberts. "They are too independent to work for whites and feel insulted if you suggest that they work for colored people. Industrial education is what the masses of the negroes at present need."

Dr. Washington was introduced by the Rev. W. H. Brooks, the colored pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, and every one in the audience rose to greet him.

"We American negroes have tremendous oportunities in business," he said in the course of a long talk. "But, though we may succeed individually, we don't seem to be able to succeed as a race, organically. The object of this business men's organization is to mold the more self-respecting of our race together. At the present time, however, the whites have merely frozen us together. We must get a footing in the business world. And we must get it in the next generation if we are ever going to get it at all.

"Commerce cements races together. It destroys sectionalism and party politics. Commerce to-day is making the Southern white man forget that he lives in a 'South' and the Northern white man forget that he lives in a 'North.' The North and South are getting together. If the negro doesn't follow the white man's example he will go to the wall. When I see two big sections of people getting together I feel uneasy unless I get taken in among them. The North and South are getting together over the dollar. We negroes must understand that every man who can 'get the business' is ultimately going to be recognized, in spite of his race. The eggs which a negro farmer brings to market bring just as high a price as those which the white farmer brings; and a bank cashier is just as glad to see a black as a white man enter his bank.

"The trouble is with us negroes that we don't save enough." Why can't we follow the example of the Polish and Hebrew immigrants who pinch and starve themselves from the minute they land, but who constantly struggle higher and higher? Cultivate the religion of saving; we negroes have tried every other kind of religion except that. There are lots of quiet, humble negroes in this city who wash, cook, and dig, who have hundreds of dollars hidden away in some wallet. Don't despise them because they have warts on their hands. Remember that the tender-handed man is always trying to get the money out of some other man's hand. Bring the other kind into your organization. Their warty hands symbolize their worthy work.

"The negro's greatest opportunity is in the South. In Mississippi alone there are eleven negro banks. Their officials and depositors are all colored. When ex-Gov. Vardaman tried to fight us there, we fought him back with our greenbacks and our banks. The negro Republics of Haiti and Liberia, on the other hand, will not succeed because the negroes there don't want to go into business, and leave that to the white man. We lay too much stress on the mere physical act of voting. J. P. Morgan might never vote, but he has more political power than 1,000 seedy voters. Strive for his power. Be positive. Remember Johnson, the pugilist—a lone black man, among millions of white Australians, who telegraphed back to his friends only recently: 'Put your money on me. I'll win.'"

Dr. Washington is President of the National Negro Business League, of which the organization before which he spoke yesterday is a local branch.

More Carnegie Fund Pensioners.

The Universities of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, and Toronto have been admitted to participate in the professors' allowance system of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, according to announcement made last night. This decision, reached at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, was made known by the Secretary. These are the first State institutions admitted to the endowment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.		Loss.
1:05	733 Westchester Av.; J. Auerbach	$500
1:45	2,064 7th Av.; J. McDonald	$500
9:30	1,548 Broadway; Astor estate	$10
11:00	60 West 92d St.; D. Brophy	$100
11:45	1,756 Madison Av.; owner unknown	$25
P. M.		
12:05	176 3d Av.; Louis Grant	$25
2:15	125 2d Av.; Samuel Heskowitz	Trifling
2:30	230 W. 63d St.; J. W. Green	Trifling
3:10	119 Macdougal St.; John Romo	Trifling
3:15	211 W. 16th St.; Lily Ernsky	$25
4:35	1,404 Avenue A; David Solomon	$10
5:00	2,048 3d Av.; Henry Blear	Trifling
5:10	127 E. 123d St.; Jacob Lehman	Trifling
8:55	In front of 417 W. 150th St.; S. W. Brooks	Trifling
9:05	216 W. 116th St.; James McConnell	$200
9:10	Front of 440 W. 46th St.; owner unknown	None
9:30	705 8th Av.; owner unknown	$10
9:00	997 1st Av.; T. Ballaro	None
10:00	347 9th Av.; William Cale	Trifling

BOYCOTTED BY MARKET TRUST

Federal Grand Jury to Make Inquiry To-day—A Serious Situation.

Produce commission merchants were inclined to be reticent yesterday when questioned about the inquiry which the Federal Grand Jury has instituted against the so-called market men's trust, on the complaint of Henry Pape & Co. of 100 Park Place, through their counsel, Truax & Watson. The existence of this alleged trust was first called to public attention in THE TIMES about six weeks ago, when a retail dealer in Washington Market declared that the Fruit and Produce Trade Association had control of the market and dictated prices at will, the result being that prices were so high small dealers were nearly ruined.

This interview was followed by vehement and indignant denials, the commission men going so far as to say that there was no such organization in existence as the Fruit and Produce Association, and that it was impossible for any combination to control the trade in produce. It is now alleged that Mr. Pape has been the victim of a boycott instituted by those in the combination because he chose to run his business independently. He has brought suit for $50,000 damages against three individuals who are alleged to have been most active against him, a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law against inter-State trade restraint being alleged. Following the suits Mr. Pape laid his case before United States District Attorney Wise. It is charged that Mr. Pape has been placed on teh "unfair" list of the dealers' association because he sold to any person he pleased instead of declining to sell to such persons who, for various reasons, the association desired to force out of business.

Olivet Brothers of 355 Washington Street and W. J. & S. H. Davenport of 94 Park Place also incurred the displeasure of the association, it is said. It is charged that Mr. Pape's customers were so harried that they withdrew their trade on threats of being fined if they bought from him. Mr. Pape told the Federal District Attorney that the boycott was so severe that he found most of his stock on his hands on the first day the boycott began. The other firms mentioned have also suffered heavy losses, it is said. The dealers who withdrew their trade have stands in Harlem, Washington, Gansevoort, and Wallabout Markets.

The Federal Grand Jury inquiry will go on to-day, and if the evidence brought out warrants indictments will probably be returned.

WINS JEWISH ESSAY PRIZE.

Theological School Awards $100 to M. D. Levine at Commencement.

Maurice D. Levine won the Jewish Theological Seminary's Alumni Association prize of $100 for his essay on "The Jews in Spain" at the graduating exercises of the seminary yesterday afternoon. President Schechter in presenting the prize said it was considered the best essay ever written by a student of that institution.

The assembly hall of the seminary was crowded with friends of the graduates and students. Five men received degrees—Raphael H. Melamed, the valedictorian; Dr. Hirsch Goldberg, Louis Goldberg, and Maurice D. Levine, theological degrees, and Charles H. Kauvar the degree of H. L. D.

There were several other prizes. The Butterweiser Bible Prize was awarded to Louis D Goldberg; the Robinson Memorial Prize to Raphael H. Melamed; the Alexander Cohen Memorial Prize to Paul Amerloff; the Dembitz Memorial to J. H. Levinthal, and the Ginsburg Prize to H. S. Davidowitz.

The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Elias L. Solomon and the introductory address by Louis Marshall. President Schechter and Dr. Cyrus Adler also addressed the graduates, and the valedictory was said by Raphael H. Melamed.

HUGHES TO SEE BRIDGE SITES.

Gov. Fort Also Will Inspect Proposed Points on North River.

Gov. Hughes of New York and Gov. Fort of New Jersey will take the first definite steps looking to the erection of bridges across the North River from Manhattan to New Jersey next Friday, when they will make an official inspection of the sites recommended by engineers. In the yacht Privateer, owned by R. A. C. Smith of New York, the two Executives will make a special study of the suitability of sites at Fifty-eighth Street, 125th Street, and at Fort Lee.

The inspection party will include the members of the Hudson River Bridge Commissions of New York and New Jersey, together with their respective consulting and advisory engineers, and the personal staffs of the Governors. Several members of the Senates of New York and New Jersey also have been invited.

Prince Going to See Mr. Taft.

Prince Alexander von Sayn-Wittgenstein, who arrived in this country twelve days ago with Baron von Bodenhausen, Chief Director of the Krupp gun factory at Essen, Germany, will go to Washington to-day to call on President Taft and see Congress in session. Prince Wittgenstein is a graduate of the Universities of Munich and Berlin, and has written extensively for leading German publications. It is understood that he will write his impressions of the United States on his return to Germany.

IN NEW JERSEY.

"Fred. Your head is twisted. I am going to take care of the children.—Josephine." This was the note Frederick Prilop found on the dining room table yesterday when he returned from work to his home in Neuvy Place, Bayonne. He sought the assistance of the police in getting trace of his wife, who took her two children away with her. She has relatives in Pennsylvania, and her husband believes she is with them.

The annual parade of the Bayonne Sunday Schools, which was not held on Saturday because of the rain, will take place next Saturday.

While Henry Schaeffer, 20 years old, of 389 Springfield Avenue, Newark, was watching a game of baseball between the Ironsides and St. Benedicts at the West Side Oval yesterday he was struck in the eye by a batted ball and fell unconscious. At the City Hospital it was found that although the eye was badly damaged the sight was probably not destroyed. Schaeffer was standing on the third base line when a batter knocked a pitched ball into the crowd.

Gertrude Shields, 13 years old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Shields of Watchung Avenue, Chatham, has been missing from her home since Friday. She is said to have been seen riding in an automobile with a stranger about two weeks ago. The girl was to have taken part in the annual school entertainment on Friday night, but did not appear. The girl is stout and well developed for her years, of light complexion, and attractive appearance.

The New Jersey Brush Company of Newark has purchased the property of the Ampere Silk Company on Orange Street, Bloomfield, for $50,000. The brush company will take possession July 1, and after making extensive alterations will move its headquarters from Newark to the Bloomfield site.

Because of the high price of ice citizens of Kearny have circulated a petition asking the Common Council to establish a municipal ice plant. Many prominent residents of the town have signed. The Business Men's Hygiea Ice Plant, which was established in Kearny two years ago because of the high prices demanded by Newark concerns, has decided to place its selling price at the market rate instead of keeping to a small profit, as was the original intention. A similar demand for a municipal ice plant has been made in Camden.

The cornerstone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church at Monroe Avenue and Hill Street, Verona, was laid yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Clare Baldwin of East Orange assisted by the builder, W. H. Klentz of Chicago. Several addresses were made. The edifice will be of stone and cost $60,000.

The performances of the big kirmess, which were to have taken place on the grounds of John C. Platt in Eagle Rock Way, Montclair, on Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, will now take place to-day and to-morrow. The kirmess, in which 300 dancers will take part, is for the benefit of the Homeopathic Society of Montclair and vicinity.

Frank H. Coward, 50, of 77 Sandford Avenue, Plainfield, tried to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat with a razor. He will die. He was employed for many years as traveling salesman for a New York leather house, but several months ago suffered a nervous breakdown and was in a sanitarium for treatment. He has a wife and one child.

The State is to experiment with a sand asphaltum road between Trenton and the Jersey shore to the north and west. Freeholders of Mercer, Middlesex, and Monmouth will meet with State Road Commissioner Gilkyson on Wednesday and decide on this matter. Should the road prove a success it is likely that it will be adopted for resurfacing the Ocean Bulevard should that road be built before the experiments show that sand asphaltum makes a lasting road.

STAND-PAT POLICY FOR TAMMANY HALL

Leaders Decide to Go Into the Campaign on McClellan's Record.

WORRIED ABOUT McCARREN

Senator Grady Says That Without Harmony There's No Hope for the Tiger.

After several conferences of the Tammany leaders a stand-pat policy, involving an endorsement of the two administrations of Mayor McClellan has practically been decided on for the municipal campaign.

While the independents and anti-Tammany forces generally will charge mismanagement of the city's affairs, and point to the advanced tax rate as a striking example to substantiate that accusation, the Tammany orators will assert that the residents of the city have received full value for all they have paid in taxes.

Their line of argument will be that the City of New York is better governed than any other city of its size in the world; that it has the cleanest streets and the greatest amount of public improvements; that the wards of the city are better cared for, and that its Police Department is so efficient that a woman or child can walk through the streets at any hour of the day or night without being molested.

This information came from a man high in the councils of Tammany Hall, who added that the ideal Tammany candidate for Mayor would be the man who could present this line of argument to the voters in a convincing manner and could meet the muckraker on his own ground. This Tammany leader also declared that the Tammany ticket would win beyond the shadow of a doubt.

There is every evidence that the Brooklyn situation is causing Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy a lot of worry. At present there is no indication that the differences between Mr. Murphy and Senator McCarren, the Democratic leader of Kings, are by way of being bridged over. Senator Grady, who is conversant with what is going on in the inner circles of Tammany Hall, said last night at the Hoffman House, however, that Senator McCarren was showing an inclination to have the municipal campaign fought under a flag of truce between himself and the Tammany leader.

Senator Grady was asked if the relations between Mr. Murphy and Senator McCarren had undergone any change.

"I don't think there has been any change in the situation," was his reply.

"Do you think there is any likelihood of their differences being settled before the beginning of the campaign?"

"Well, it would seem so," was his reply. "If they are not, we may just as well give up the fight now. A house divided against itself cannot prevail."

"But can peace be accomplished by any means short of the elimination of Senator McCarren as leader?"

"I should not think it ever would come to that," said the Senator. "I understand that Senator McCarren has expressed himself as willing to abide by any decision reached by the harmonizing committee—at least until after the campaign."

An announcement was made by the Democratic Union, one of the new anti-Tammany organizations, that it had been approached on the subject of fusion against Tammany Hall. The matter will be taken up for discussion at a meeting of the Executive Committee of that organization at the Gilsey House this evening. The Democratic Union has already appointed a Committee of One Hundred to confer with other anti-Tammany bodies.

Friends of Col. Robert Townsend, who is one of the leading men in the Democratic Union, have started a boom for him for District Attorney, if this place on the ticket should go to any of the anti-Tammany bodies outside of the Republican organization, provided there is a general fusion movement against Tammany. Col. Townsend was attached to the District Attorney's office for seventeen years as an assistant. He resigned at the beginning of Mr. Jerome's second term.

POLICE STOP PASTIME GAMES.

Complaints of Residents Supposed to be at the Root of the Trouble.

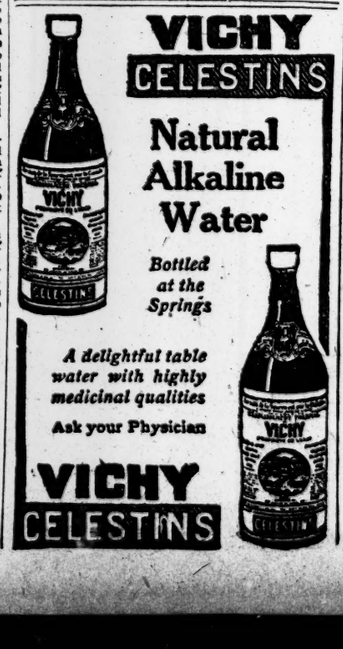
The police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, after a conference between Inspector Titus and Capt. Bourke, refused to allow the Pastime Athletic Club to hold its monthly games yesterday at Pastime Oval, Ninetieth Street and Avenue A. It was said that the athletic events were an infraction of the Sunday law, and despite the protest of the members of the club the decision was not changed.

It was intimated to the club members several days ago that the athletic meet would not be allowed, and while there were many athletes on the grounds yesterday in running costume, no attempt was made to hold any events. The police forbade more than three men running against each other in the practice starts, but the weight men were allowed to toss out the shot and discus without interruption.

It is understood that several complaints have been registered with the police by the residents in the vicinity of the field against the holding of Sunday games, and that the action of yesterday was taken as a result of these. It is probable that no Sunday meets will be allowed at the field this Summer unless the club resorts to the injunction process.

Broke Arm in Ship Wrestling Match.

The White Star liner Cedric arrived yesterday from Liverpool. On Friday morning, while some of the steerage passengers were skylarking on deck, George Burnell, a young Irishman, engaged in a scuffle with a Russian fellow-passenger named Olitsen Maxim. They struggled about for a few minutes, when Maxim fell to the deck, breaking his forearm. He was attended by the ship's surgeon, Dr. S. M. Prior, and on landing was placed in the hospital at Ellis Island.



MUSEUM NEEDS $5,000,000.

More Funds Necessary to Get Natural History Specimens.

An endowment of $5,000,000 is needed for the American Museum of Natural History, it is officially stated. The advance of agriculture and commerce everywhere and the spread of firearms are so rapidly diminishing the objects of natural history of all kinds, the museum officials declare, that if the fast vanishing works of nature and of primitive man are to be obtained at all the institution must be quick to push its explorations into all parts of the world before it is too late.

The present endowment is $2,048,156, including the Morris K. Jesup bequest of $1,000,000, but lately available. The total expenditures for 1908, according to the report of President Henry Fairfield Osborn, were $275,419. Of this the city contributed $159,930 and the musuam $115,488. In the last eight years the museum expended nearly $1,000,000 in explorations and in otherwise enriching its collections. Within the same period treasures estimated to be worth $2,000,000 were obtained.

Agents and exploration parties sent out by the museum are at this time literally scattered over the face of the earth. Expeditions in the North extend to the Mackenzie River and the shores of the Beaufort Sea, to Alaska, Vancouver, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, the west coast of Hudson Bay and Western Labrador. In the United States collectors are seeking treasures in Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Florida.

They are also in Central America, and in the South to Nicaragua, in the West Indies, and the Bahama Islands. In Asia special agents are working in Kashmir, China, and Korea; among the islands of the Pacific, in the Philippines, the Solomon Islands, Tahiti, New Zealand, the South Shetland Islands, and Kerguelen Island.

NORRIS APPEALS TO ROOT.

Says Labor Cost In Paper Mills Is Less Here Than In Canada.

John Norris, Chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, forwarded to Senator Root yesterday a letter setting forth new data on paper duty.

The Senator's attention is directed to a comparison of his newspaper and periodical constituency as compared with his paper mill constituency, and the statement is made that the newspapers of New York State pay seven times as much for labor as all the news print paper mills. Detailed statistics are presented in support of this contention.

It is set forth also that the labor cost of a ton of paper is less in the United States than it is in Canada, the average pay per day in this State being $1.65. In his letter Mr. Norris says:

> Newspapers are entitled to consideration from you even if you ignore the extraordinary function that they perform in disseminating intelligence, in promoting knowledge, and in facilitating the work of government. Those citizens are the best citizens who are in complete touch with the work of administration, and the furtherance of the newspaper's mission is worthy of your serious effort. An increase in the consumption of paper is due to the increasing intelligence of the people.

Senator Root is asked to consider also the serious menace to the forests of this State through the destruction of spruce.

HE'S A METHODICAL MAN.

This Was Demonstrated When He Lost His Pocketbook at the Plaza.

According to his friends, Cyrus P. Van Sycle of Seattle, who is now staying at the Hotel Plaza, is one of the most methodical business men on the Pacific Slope. This trait in his character was demonstrated yesterday when the house detective found a pocketbook belonging to him in the café.

In addition to small bills, there were forty ten-dollar bills snugly packed in a separate division of the pocketbook fastened with a button. The bills were divided into small groups, which were tagged with the names of tailors, shoemakers, cigar dealers, and other persons to whom he evidently owed money, and also the dates on which the bills were to be met. The dates on the tags ranged from June 15 to Sept. 9, so that Mr. Van Sycle evidently expected to carry the money around with him and forward it as the bills became due.

The house detective said it was no doubt a good plan to docket his money in that way, and he supposed that Mr. Van Sycle did it in the belief that if the pocketbook was lost the finder would carry out the prearranged plan of the methodical owner.

ATLANTIC FLEET TO DRILL.

World Circlers Will First Reassemble at Hampton Roads Thursday.

The Atlantic fleet, for the first time since its arrival home from the round-the-world cruise, will assemble in Hampton Roads next Thursday. On Friday it will proceed to the Southern Drill Grounds, returning to Hampton Roads a week later. The fleet will spend the Fourth of July in New England waters. After visiting Boston, Gloucester, and other ports the battleships will reassemble early in July for the regular Summer manoeuvres off Provincetown, Mass.

Capt. Walter C. Cowles will command the flagship Connecticut, Capt. Robert M. Doyle the Missouri, and Capt. Frank E. Beatty the Wisconsin.

Capts. Beatty and Doyle are the only two Captains who were in command of battleships of the fleet when it arrived home last February.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder is now the commander in chief of the fleet, his division of officers being Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright and Capts. Samuel F. Comly and Hugo Osterhaus, who are soon to be made Rear Admirals.

Three of the sixteen battleships that made the world cruise are no longer in the fleet. They are the Illinois, Kearsarge, and Kentucky. Their places have been taken by the new battleships New Hampshire, Idaho, and Mississippi.

OIL BURNING ENGINE TESTED.

Southern Pacific Giant Hauls Four Times the Usual Load.

An oil-burning locomotive, weighing 300 tons and said to be the largest locomotive of any kind ever built, has had a test over the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Philadelphia westward. It was built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Southern Pacific Railroad, and will be used for handling freight from San Francisco over the Sierras to Reno.

The engine has a hauling capacity equal to that of four freight locomotives. Its enormous weight gave a severe test to the railroad bridges over which it passed. In the engine's tender there is capacity for 9,000 gallons of water and 2,250 gallons of oil for fuel.

The locomotive is declared to be a distinct success, and another is being built at the Baldwin Works.

SUBWAY, ELEVATED TRAVEL.

Subway Shows a Heavy Growth and Elevated a Falling Off.

Interesting figures have been made public by the Public Service Commission showing the reports of ticket sales at the several stations on the Subway and elevated lines during the years 1907 and 1908. The figures indicate a remarkable development in passenger traffic in the city.

The ticket sales in the Subway grew from 182,559,990 in the year 1907 to 220,991,212 in 1908. The elevated railroad system, however, showed a falling off; the figures for 1908 being 273,855,136, against 289,799,576 for 1907—a decrease of 15,944,440. This was due partly to the loss of passengers to the Subway system as well as to the falling off in travel due to the depression following the financial panic of October, 1907. As the Subway gained 38,431,222, however, the elevated's loss was more than compensated, and the total traffic of both Subway and elevated showed a net increase for the year of 12,486,782 passengers.

Furnished Rooms at Summer rates. See Page 15.—Adv.

ARTILLERY MULES BACK TO THE FARM

Government Sells Faithful Retainers in Their Old Age, and Sandy Hook Mourns.

BIG GUNS MUSIC TO THEM

Thirteen Assistant Can Openers, Thirteen Assistant Boilers, and an Assistant Hammer to Go, Too.

Alexander and Sunflower, for many years the motive power at the Proving Grounds on Sandy Hook, are no longer owned by the United States Government, and the Coast Artillery Corps and the Ordnance Department are steeped in sorrow. These fine specimens of the mule family were disposed of at public auction a few days ago, and the scene when the new owners led them off the reservation, where most of the music is that of high-calibered coast defense guns, will never be forgotten.

Gray-headed warriors like Col. Deems, and youngsters not long out of West Point, were close to tears, while staid old Sergeants who faced the bullets at Santiago and in the Philippines broke down and wept like children. At least that is the story that has come to Governors Island via the Sandy Hook steamboat Ordnance.

For many years Sunflower and Alexander have been established institutions at Sandy Hook, and the soldiers say they were so used to big gunfire that the explosion of the sixteen-inch shells wouldn't cause either to move as much as an ear. The sound of the great guns to them was the sweetest music in the world, the soldiers believe.

But Alexander and Sunflower will never again hear the discharge of big guns, for they are now domiciled on a farm not far from Nutley, N. J., where farmer boys are working overtime trying to teach them new tricks in their old age.

But other things besides Alexander and Sunflower have departed from Sandy Hook recently. Robert and Elizabeth, a pair of ancient artillery horses, were among them. But they were not in the same class as Alexander and Sunflower. Despite long service, they had never learned to love the song of big guns as did the mules, and so their going was not of much moment.

There were a lot of assistant things sold, too, at the Hook. For instance, according to the Government list of property disposed of, there were thirteen assistant boilers, three assistant bits, an assistant hammer, and thirteen assistant can openers. Some other articles which the Government found it had no further use for were one meat fork, two glass cutters, eleven butcher knives, four tablespoons, two trumpets, one escort wagon, one lawn mower, one jack wagon, two coal forks, one bread knife, one screw driver, and one carving set.

"The things mentioned," said an ordnance officer yesterday, "went like hot cakes. We did not care anything for the forks and assistant boilers, but we did hate to see Sunflower and Alexander go. We don't ever expect to see their like again. The mule is a natural-born artilleryman, and it always seemed to us down here at the Hook that those two old fellows were just a bit smarter than any others in the army."

Prosperity Parade Growing Fast.

The Prosperity Parade Division of the Queensboro Bridge celebration has grown so large that the parade will have to form at St. Mark's Place and Third Avenue, instead of at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Milton L. Lissberger, the metal manufacturer, who is Chairman of this division, is flooded with applications for entries. He says that the lists will have to be closed on Thursday in order to classify the floats and get them in proper place. This is expected to be the largest industrial parade held in New York City for years. William C. Demorest has donated $100 for a cup for the best float in the parade.

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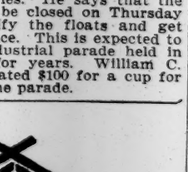
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LIBERTY THEATRE, 42d St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. LAST 8 PERFORMANCES. Frederic Thompson Announces in "A Fool ROBERT HILLIARD There Was"
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